









Notes of officers and such other documents of officers in 1935.  
The documents have been ordered.

#### RECORDS—cont.

connected. The Bureau Judge, Elber, made suitable remarks on the ability, tact, and devotion to duty displayed by the officer in the course of the protracted investigation called for in cases of this type. His services required a definite link to his file, and his loyalty of his country in the dangerous and dangerous matters of these organizations would probably have cost him even more.

He has earned eighteen good service entries and rewards.

E. Kachibandi, Police Constable, head constable. This head constable has consistently and tirelessly performed his duties with zeal and fidelity since 1912. He has earned as high class 74 medals including a reward of Rs. 50 by the Queen Police in 1930 and good service entries. These have been given for detection of crime of all sorts, for great of variances, for work in connection with the Criminal Justice Act, the Abkari Act, and the Security systems of the Criminal Procedure Code, and for various duty in connection with the Secretary the Governor's office, etc.

He has also been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

He was enlisted as a constable in 1911, began to officiate as a head constable in 1926, and was confirmed as such in 1929. He was promoted to the second grade in 1930 and to first grade in 1932, and has also officiated as a Sub-Inspector. He has an unblemished record.

J. G. LAKSHMAN,  
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

C. D. RUTHERFORD,  
Secretary to the Governor.

### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. (General.)

#### POSTING.

Port St. George, January 17, 1936.

No. 1.—The Rev. L. J. Jackson, Junior Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras, is to be temporarily Chaplain at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, in the place of the late Rev. Canon H. St. John.

G. T. RAJAG,  
Chief Secretary.

#### (Fiduciary.)

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 18, 1936.

No. 1.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (4) of Section 2 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1925, as applied to the Agency, the Government of Madras are pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Agency District Board, 2nd of 1st class, with effect from the date specified at the end of each name:

- (1) Sri Rao Subbar K. Narayana. 10th December 1935.
- (2) Sri Raju K. V. L. Narasimha. 10th December 1935.

Port St. George, January 20, 1936.

No. 2.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:

#### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, 9th January 1936.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 178-D, dated the 3rd November 1935, the provisional composition of the Special Council of the D. S. Ind. 6-8-35, as Secretary General for External Affairs has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

C. T. RAJAG,  
Chief Secretary.

#### (Services.)

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 5, 1936  
[G.O. No. 44, Public (Services).]

No. 10.—

The following amendment to the instructions regarding the submission and receipt of petitions and other papers of the same class addressed to the Government of Madras, provided as an amendment to G.O. No. 277, Public (Services), dated 12th February 1935, and published at pages 280 and 285 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd March 1935, is issued:—

#### AMENDMENT.

After instruction XXI of the said instructions the following shall be added, namely:—

"XXII. An authority withholding a petition under instruction XXI shall, within the petitioner of the withholding and the reason therefor."

Port St. George, January 18, 1936  
[G.O. No. 45, Public (Services).]

No. 11.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 341 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras (Services) Department framed under Public (Services) Department Notification No. 2, dated the 14th December 1935, at page 2 to 3 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 7th January 1936, as subsequently amended:

The amendments hereby made shall be deemed to have been made and to have come into force as and from the 15th June 1935.

#### AMENDMENTS.

##### I

In sub-rule (a) of rule 3 of the said rules—

- (a) for the figures "115" occurring against "Sub-Inspector, 11 grade" in category 3, the figures "111" shall be substituted; and
- (b) for the figures "115" occurring against "Sub-Inspector, 11 grade" in category 3, the figures "111" shall be substituted.

##### II

For clause (i) of sub-rule (a) of rule 2 of the said rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) in category 1, by the transfer from the category of Superintendent of the office of the Board of Revenue (Revenue) or head clerk in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Revenue or upper Division Clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue (Revenue) or of a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Revenue or of the Inspector at Madras, Madras Town Circle."

Provided that not more than two such appointments shall be made in any one calendar year."

Port St. George, January 30, 1936  
[G.O. No. 46, Public (Services).]

No. 12.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 341 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules published under Public (Services) Department Notification No. 287, dated 20th July 1935, at page 1315 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 18th August 1935:—

#### AMENDMENT.

In the table on rule 3 of the said rules, for the entry in column (2) against the first item "one post," the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Commencing on the date of appointment of the Surveyor and ending on the 31st February 1936."

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 50, Public (General).]

No. 34.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras Industries Service published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

##### I

In sub-rule (a) of rule 1 of the said rules under the heading "Class I" for the entry:—

"Category 1 .. Director of Industries .. 1"  
shall be substituted:

##### II

In sub-rule (a) of rule 4 of the said rules for the expression "clause (c) of sub-rule (a) of general rule 2" the expression "clause (d) of sub-rule (a) of general rule 2" shall be substituted.

##### III

For rule 6 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. Pay.—There shall be paid to a full member of the Service while holding the post mentioned in column (1) of the table below a pay calculated in the scale specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof:—

TABLE.		Scale of pay. Rs.
Class I—	Class and category. (1)	
Category 1—	Director of Industries and Com. Secy.	445-75-1,000.
	1. Technical Officer.	300-350-450.
	2. Inspector of Industrial Hygiene.	300-350-450.
	3. Foreman of the Works of the Industry.	300-350-450.
	4. Assistant Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical) of the Government Factory (full time).	300-350-450.
	5. Engineer and Works Super.	300-350-450.
Class II—	Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts.	300-350-450.
	Assistant Super.	300-350-450.
Class III—	Inspector of the School of Arts and Crafts.	300-350-450.
	Assistant Super.	300-350-450.

Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall affect the operation of the rules published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended."

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 50, Public (General).]

No. 35.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras Industries Service published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

In Paragraph 1 of the said rules, for the words "Director of Industries" occurring in clause (b) of the specifications specified in column (1) for "Class III—Administrative and Commercial," the words "Director of Industries and Commerce" shall be substituted.

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 50, Public (General).]

No. 36.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras Industries Service published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

In Paragraph 1 of the said rules:—  
(1) Under the heading "Category 2" in the entries relating to Industries—Administrative Department, for the words "Office of the Director of Industries," the words "Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce" shall be substituted, and  
(2) under the heading "Category 3, 4 and 5" in the entries relating to the Industries Department, for the words "Office of the Director of Industries," the words "Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce" shall be substituted.

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 71, Public (General).]

No. 37.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the Madras Industries Service (General and Special) Rules, 1927, published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 30, dated the 20th December 1925, at pages 65 to 111 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th January 1927, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

In the schedule to the said rules, under the heading "Industries Department," for the words "Director of Industries" wherever they occur, the words "Director of Industries and Commerce" shall be substituted.

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 70, Public (General).]

No. 38.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following rule:—

#### RULE.

Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 4 in section V of Part II of the special rules for the Madras Industries Service published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended, there shall be paid to Mr. F. M. Graham, I.R.O., for the period during which he held the post of Sergeant in the Madras Industries Service from the 1st November 1928, a pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 750 a month.

Port St. George, January 10, 1930  
[G.O. No. 50, Public (General).]

No. 39.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras Industries Service published with Public (General) Department Notification No. 120, dated the 7th June 1927, at pages 126 to 130 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd June 1928, as subsequently amended:—

#### RULE.

1. The nature of extra-posts of the Madras Industries Service employed in the Co-operative department shall be increased temporarily by one post for the period commencing on the date of appointment of the vice-president and ending on the 31st December

1926 for the performance of work in connection with the committee constituted to enquire into the affairs of the Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madras.

3. The general and special rules applicable to holders of permanent posts here in the said rules shall apply to the holder of the said temporary post subject to the modification that the holder of the said temporary post shall not in addition to the pay admissible to him be entitled to any special pay for qualifications as described.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "the holder of the said temporary post" shall mean the person entitled against the temporary post.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1939  
[G.O. No. 31, Public (General).]

No. 41.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (k) of sub-section (1) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following special rules:—

#### RULES.

1. The rules of the Madras Municipal Service in the Revenue department in the Treasury district shall be retained temporarily by one post at additional appointment for a period of ten months commencing on the date of appointment of the officer for the performance of work relating to the final check of survey results and the preparation of A, B and C registers in connection with the survey of the lands in which the Government have an interest.

2. The appointing authority shall be the Collector of Tenkasi.

3. Save as provided in rule 2, the general and special rules applicable to holders of posts here in the said rules shall apply to the holder of the said temporary post.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "the holder of the said temporary post" shall mean the person entitled against the temporary post.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1939  
[G.O. No. 32, Public (General).]

No. 42.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (k) of sub-section (1) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following special rules:—

#### RULES.

1. The rules of clocks, house devices, of the Madras Municipal Service as employed in the Revenue department in the Treasury district shall be retained temporarily by two posts for a period of ten months commencing on each date on the date of appointment of a clerk for the performance of work relating to the final check of survey results and the preparation of A, B and C registers in connection with the survey of the lands in which the Government have an interest.

2. There shall be paid to each of the holders of the said temporary posts a pay calculated in the scale of Rs. 50-0-0 to 60-0-0 a month.

Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall affect the operation of the rules published by Public Services Department Notifications No. 15, dated the 26th January 1936, at pages 125 to 126 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st February 1936, as subsequently amended.

3. The general and special rules applicable to holders of permanent posts here in the said rules shall apply to the holder of the said temporary posts.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "the holder of the said temporary post" shall mean the person entitled against the temporary post.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1939  
[G.O. No. 33, Public (General).]

No. 43.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (k) of sub-section (1) of section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the

Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Madras Educational Service published by Public Services Department Notifications No. 107, dated the 10th June 1936, at pages 1020 to 1024 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd July 1936, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

##### 1.

In rule 3 of the said rules, for sub-rule (d), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) (i) A probationer appointed to the service in category 2 of Class VIII in the post of Lecturer, Latin, Trivandrum, Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, referred to in the proviso to the qualification specified for that class in the annexure to these rules shall, within six prescribed periods of her probation, pass the intermediate test in Tamil.

(ii) A European or an Anglo-Indian probationer in a non-Indian probationary appointment in the service by direct recruitment, other than the probationer referred to in clause (i), shall, within the prescribed period of his probation, pass the examination test in any one of the following languages, namely:—

Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and English.

(iii) Any probationer other than a European or an Anglo-Indian or a non-Indian appointed to the service in Class II or Class VII shall, within the prescribed period of his probation, pass the examination test in any one of the following languages, namely:—

Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Hindustani, at least one of which shall be either Tamil or Telugu.

##### II.

In sub-rule (b) of rule 6 of the said rules, for the expression "clause (i) of sub-rule (c) of rule 6," the expression "clause (i) of sub-rule (c) of rule 6," shall be substituted.

##### III.

In the annexure to the said rules in the special provisions specified in column (4) for appointments to the service in Class VIII, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"(i) Excepted from one of the holders of the Latin Trivandrum, Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, shall possess the following qualifications, namely:—

(a) the Bachelor's or Master's degree (Pass or Honours) in Arts, Science or Education of a British, Indian or American University;

(b) a diploma in Advanced Educational Psychology or Experimental Education granted by a British, Indian or American University; and

(c) a university diploma or a postgraduate certificate in teaching.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1939  
[G.O. No. 34, Public (General).]

No. 44.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Madras District Police Act, 1928 (XXIV of 1928), and section 4 of the Madras City Police Act, 1928 (XXIV of 1928), His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the rules in the Madras Police Department Service published by Public Services Department Notifications No. 154, dated the 10th June 1936, at pages 1029 to 1032 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th June 1936, as subsequently amended:—

#### AMENDMENTS.

For rule 14 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"14. Probation.—There shall be admissible to members of the service in categories 2, 4 and 5 of Class I (Police-Master, Constable-Master, and Sergeant) including the Band Master, Police Training School, Trivandrum, and to the highest Inspector of the Madras City Police of non-Indian descent, who are not of Indian or Indo-Aryan origin, to relinquish one of Indian parents to use the non-Indian name of their parents for themselves or their wives at second class or first class passages for the purpose of sending them to their children.

### Provided that—

(i) members of the service who have taken leave proportionately to sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1920, shall have no claim to their leave and shall have no claim to their leave up to the date of commencement of their journey in the non-Arabic country of their domicile;

(ii) after members shall commence their journey to the non-Arabic country of their domicile within six months of their retirement; and

(iii) members of the service who have been granted themselves of the passage during their leave shall have no claim to any further passage on or after their retirement.

These provisions shall also be applicable to the said members of the service and to the said Harbour Inspector if non-Arabic domicile, if they return to their home but subsequently return to the non-Arabic country of their domicile and have their persons transferred there within six months of their retirement.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1930

[G.O. No. 111, Public (Services)].

No. 40.—

Under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1920, His Excellency the Governor considers that the conditions of service of certain officers who are temporarily employed in any office or department in order to provide relief to the ordinary staff of that office or department are not so suitable for regulation by rule.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1930

[G.O. No. 102, Public (Services)].

No. 41.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (2) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1920, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules for the Marine Engineering Subordinate Service published with Public (Personnel Department) Notification No. 3, dated the 17th December 1928, at pages 5 to 9 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 6th January 1929, as subsequently amended.

The amendments aforesaid shall be deemed to have been made and to have come into force on and from the 27th December 1928.

### Amendments.

#### I

In sub-rule (a) of rule 1 of the said rules, for Class II and the entries relating thereto, the following class and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

#### "Class II.

1 Superintendent, Marine Gardens, Madras ... 1.  
2 Foreman, Marine Gardens, Madras ... 1."

#### II

In rule 2 of the said rules, sub-rule (b) shall be omitted and sub-rule (c) shall be substituted sub-rule (b).

#### III

In the table under clause (i) of sub-rule (b) of rule 4 of the said rules, Class II and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

#### IV

In the table under sub-rule (b) of rule 12 of the said rules, categories 2 and 4 of Class II shall be renumbered respectively categories 1 and 3.

#### V

In Annexure I to the said rules—

(i) for the expression "Class II" in rule 2 (a) occurring at the beginning, the expression "Class I" in rule 2 (a) shall be substituted; and

(ii) in the entries relating to Class II—  
(a) Categories 1 and 3 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted; and  
(b) for the figures "3" and "4" occurring in column (1), the figures "1" and "2" shall respectively be substituted.

### VI

In Annexure II and III to the said rules, in the entries relating to Class II—

(i) Categories 1 and 3 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted; and

(ii) for the figures "3" and "4" occurring in column (1), the figures "1" and "2" shall respectively be substituted.

### VII

In Annexure IV to the said rules—

(i) the heading "Added responsibility" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(ii) under the heading "Arduous nature of duty," the entries in column (1) shall be renumbered 1, 2 and 3; and

(iii) under the heading "Unhealthy location," the entries in column (1) shall be renumbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1930

[G.O. No. 100, Public (Services)].

No. 42.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (2) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1920, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the special rules published with Public (Personnel Department) Notification No. 160, dated 11th April 1929, at page 69 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th April 1929, as subsequently amended:

### Amendment.

In rule 1 of the said rules for the expression "30th November 1928" the expression "20th January 1929" shall be substituted.

G. T. ROAD,  
Chief Secretary.

### (Special.)

### LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1930.

No. 44.—Under rule 17 of the Pay Bandwidth Rules, Mr. T. S. Malar, L.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, leaves on average pay for three months with effect from the first February 1929 or date of relief.

No. 45.—Under rule 19 of the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1923, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J. King, L.C.S., leaves with effect from the 27th January 1929, on date of relief up to and inclusive of the 28th May 1929, on full allowance for one month and 50 cents dependent on his remuneration for the rest of the period.

Subject to the conditions laid down in rules 17 and 19-A of the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1923, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice King is pleased to offer to the above the major vacancy of the High Court from 1st May 1929 to 28th July 1929 and the vacancy following it, viz. the 28th July 1929.]

### APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1930.

No. 46.—Mr. G. H. Cooke, L.C.S., as returns from leave, is to be District and Sessions Magistrate of the Coimbatore district.

No. 47.—Mr. S. A. Venkateswamy, L.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of the Coimbatore district, is relieved by Mr. G. H. Cooke, L.C.S., to act as Magistrate of Coimbatore District.

### REMOVED TO OTHERS.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1930.

No. 48.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Madhaviah Nair, J., J., of the High Court of Madras at Madras, has been promoted to act as from the service with effect from the 26th January 1929.

G. T. ROAD,  
Chief Secretary.









## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1935.

No. 27.—*Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao Nayudu, Deputy Collector, leave on sick leave for medical treatment for ten months with effect from the date of his report.*

## APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 25.—*The following appointments and postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—*

(1) *Mr. P. V. Srinivasulu Reddy, District, South Arcot, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector and is posted as general duty, Tinnevely.*

Fort St. George, January 15, 1935.

(2) *Under rule 4 (a) (b) of the general rules for Provincial Officers, Mr. B. Adarthyana Veludurai, District, is posted as a Deputy Collector temporarily and is posted as general duty, Coimbatore.*

(3) *Mr. Ram Babu Rao G. Subbiah Reddy, is posted from general duty, Coimbatore, to the District Treasury.*

## POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 16, 1935.

No. 26.—*The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—*

(1) *Mr. S. Srinivasulu Reddy, an completion of his special duty for acquisition of lands in the South Arcot district, to general duty, Kanyakumari district, Tanjore district.*

Fort St. George, January 16, 1935.

(2) *Mr. M. Srinivasulu Reddy, Kanyakumari District, is posted from general duty, Palani district, Coimbatore, to general duty, Coimbatore district, in the same district as Mr. E. Subbiah Reddy, Coimbatore district.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1935.

(G.O. No. 30, 315, Revenue).

No. 32.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (3) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the general rules published with Revenue Department Notification No. 753, dated 17th April 1935, at page 315 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1935, as subsequently amended:—*

## AMENDMENT.

*In rule 1 of the said rules, for the expression "for the period commencing on 1st April 1935 and ending on 31st March 1936," the expression "for the period commencing on 1st April 1935 and ending on 31st March 1936" shall be substituted.*

Fort St. George, January 18, 1935.

(G.O. No. 30, 315, Revenue).

No. 33.—*In continuation of the order passed in G.O. No. 3335, Revenue (Circular), dated 18th December 1934, the Government are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the following rules:—*

## G.O. No. 31.

*Under the provisions of the Madras Village Revenue Act, 1920, the Government are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the rules published with the notification mentioned in the order passed in G.O. No. 3335, Revenue (Circular), dated 18th December 1934, as subsequently amended:—*

## G.O. No. 31.

*The Government are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the rules published with the notification mentioned in the order passed in G.O. No. 3335, Revenue (Circular), dated 18th December 1934, as subsequently amended:—*

Fort St. George, January 18, 1935.

No. 34.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the general rules published with the notification mentioned in the order passed in G.O. No. 3335, Revenue (Circular), dated 18th December 1934, as subsequently amended:—*

Fort St. George, January 17, 1935.

No. 35.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1920 (Madras Act VIII of 1920), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to direct the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the boundaries between the village and the land required for the completion of the village road from Anjanthi to Kanyakumari in a portion of the land called "Srinivasulu" in the village of Kanyakumari Agraharam in the Tirunelveli taluk of the Salem district and the adjoining Government land in the village of Kanyakumari Agraharam in the Tirunelveli taluk of the Salem district.*

No. 36.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the general rules published with Revenue Department Notification No. 753, dated 17th April 1935, at page 315 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1935, as subsequently amended:—*

Fort St. George, January 20, 1935.

(G.O. No. 30, 315, Revenue).

No. 37.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (3) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the general rules published with Revenue Department Notification No. 753, dated 17th April 1935, at page 315 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1935, as subsequently amended:—*

## AMENDMENT.

*In rule 1 of the said rules, for the expression "for a period of two years from the date of appointment," the expression "for the period commencing from the date of appointment and ending with 31st March 1936" shall be substituted.*

Fort St. George, January 22, 1935.

(G.O. No. 30, 315, Revenue).

No. 38.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (5) of section 241 of the Madras Villages Act, 1920 (Madras Act X of 1920), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to Revenue Department Notification No. 753, dated 17th April 1935, published at page 315 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1935, as subsequently amended:—*

## AMENDMENT.

*In clauses (4) and (5) of the said notification, after the words "revenue" and "tax" the following words shall be added, namely, "and to the employees within such area."*

Fort St. George, January 18, 1935.

(G.O. No. 30, 315, Revenue).

No. 39.—

*In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (4) of sub-section (2) and paragraph (3) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in pursuance of the general rules published with the notification mentioned*



No. 89—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 121 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Revenue Officer is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the special rules published with Revenue Department Notification No. 535, dated 17th June 1926, in para 114 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st June 1926, as subsequently amended:—

## AMENDMENT.

In rule 1 of the said rules, for the date "31st December 1926" the date "1st March 1927" shall be substituted.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Part St. George, January 6, 1927.

Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Government of Madras hereby declare that the land specified below and situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chidambaram District, Sathiyamalai taluk,  
No. 172, Sathiyamalai village.

Government of M. No. 1014-A, section 2, Revenue District Officer, Madurai, 1927. The land is situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

No. 183, Chidambaram taluk.

Government of M. No. 1014-A, section 2, Revenue District Officer, Madurai, 1927. The land is situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Part St. George, January 7, 1927.

Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Government of Madras hereby declare that the land specified below and situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chidambaram District, Sathiyamalai taluk,  
No. 2, Sathiyamalai village.

Government of M. No. 1014-A, section 2, Revenue District Officer, Madurai, 1927. The land is situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Part St. George, January 10, 1927.

Whereas it appears to the Government of Madras that the land specified below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Revenue District Officer, Madurai, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 2-A of the Act.

Chidambaram District, Sathiyamalai taluk.

Approved  
and  
Signed

Government of M. No. 1014-A, section 2, Revenue District Officer, Madurai, 1927. The land is situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Signed ...

Part St. George, January 10, 1927.

Whereas it appears to the Government of Madras that the land specified below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Sathiyamalai District, Sathiyamalai taluk,  
Vellamparam village.

Approved  
and  
Signed

Government of M. No. 1014-A, section 2, Revenue District Officer, Madurai, 1927. The land is situated at 4 ft. 100, in the name of the owner as in, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a sewage farm outside the South Indian Railway station; and, under section 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

B. C. NARAYANASWAMI,  
Secretary to Government.



put, as Rs. 10-0-0 to 50 per annum for a period of three months commencing on the date of appointment of an assistant for performance of duties in connection with the vaccination of animals of the Dutch Territory in Colonisation.

3. The general and special rules applicable to holders of permanent posts borne on the said rules shall apply to the holder of the said temporary post, inasmuch as the holder of the said temporary post shall be appointed to the said temporary post of appointment.

Appointments only to the said temporary post shall be made on the basis of the said temporary post shall be the person named against the temporary post.

Part II. George, January 16, 1928  
(G.O. No. 14, Colonisation).

No. 17.—In answer to the petition forwarded by paragraph 3) of sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Government of India Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendments in the special rules published with Departmental Circulars Nos. 1, dated 18th January 1927, as per the 1st part of the Part II. George, dated 12th January 1927, as subsequently amended.

#### AMENDMENTS.

(1) In rule 1 of the said rules for the words "for a period of two years from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928" the words "for a period of three years from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1930" shall be substituted.

Part III. George, November 16, 1928  
(G.O. No. 14, Colonisation).

No. 25.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Marine Fisheries Rules, 1918, which the Government of Madras propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10, clause (i) of section 51, sub-section (2) of section 22 and sub-section (2) and (3) of section 42 of the Fisheries Act, 1918 (XXV of 1918), is hereby published, as required, by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act for general information.

Notice is hereby given, that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March 1929 and that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect thereto before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Government of Madras. Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Government through the Commissioner of Labour.

#### DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

1. At the end of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be inserted, namely:—  
"At each working place there shall be provided a sufficient supply of soap, nail brushes and such other articles of toilet as may be deemed to be required by the Inspector."

2. After rule 24 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"14-A. In every factory in which working is done in accordance with the requirement of rule 14, any person employed in any process involving contact with any injurious or chemical substance which such person shall be allowed, for working, ten minutes before the end of his day's work and a refreshment of the water shall be allowed to a convenient place in such department concerned."

3. In rule 114 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be inserted, namely:—  
"The roof of a shed under 14 sq ft of such room or room shall be constructed of suitable brick masonry in triple," and

(1) for the figure and words "4 square feet", the figure and words "12 square feet" shall be substituted.

4. In clause (2) of the Schedule to sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the said rules, for column (c) the following words shall be substituted, namely:—  
"(1) No worker shall be employed in such room for more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."

5. In the Schedule to rule 114 of the said rules, in column (1), the bracket shall be extended to the 1st 1.

(2) In column (2), for the figure and word "30 and 28," the word and figure "and 30" shall be substituted; and

6. In rule 116 of the said rules, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"Rule under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Act," and

(2) for sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) For a room of between 10 and 40 of the Act shall not apply in the case of workers employed in the sub-rule (1)"; and

(2) for the Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

Sub-rule number and name of rule.	No.	Date of the Act from which provision is quoted.	Contents of draft rule.
(1)	34, 10 and 27	(1)	(1) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day.
(2)	34, 10 and 27	(2)	(2) The period of work shall be not more than 28 hours in any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(3)	34, 10 and 27	(3)	(3) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(4)	34, 10 and 27	(4)	(4) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(5)	34, 10 and 27	(5)	(5) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(6)	34, 10 and 27	(6)	(6) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(7)	34, 10 and 27	(7)	(7) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(8)	34, 10 and 27	(8)	(8) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(9)	34, 10 and 27	(9)	(9) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(10)	34, 10 and 27	(10)	(10) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(11)	34, 10 and 27	(11)	(11) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(12)	34, 10 and 27	(12)	(12) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(13)	34, 10 and 27	(13)	(13) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(14)	34, 10 and 27	(14)	(14) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(15)	34, 10 and 27	(15)	(15) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(16)	34, 10 and 27	(16)	(16) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(17)	34, 10 and 27	(17)	(17) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(18)	34, 10 and 27	(18)	(18) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(19)	34, 10 and 27	(19)	(19) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(20)	34, 10 and 27	(20)	(20) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(21)	34, 10 and 27	(21)	(21) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(22)	34, 10 and 27	(22)	(22) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(23)	34, 10 and 27	(23)	(23) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(24)	34, 10 and 27	(24)	(24) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(25)	34, 10 and 27	(25)	(25) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(26)	34, 10 and 27	(26)	(26) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(27)	34, 10 and 27	(27)	(27) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(28)	34, 10 and 27	(28)	(28) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(29)	34, 10 and 27	(29)	(29) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(30)	34, 10 and 27	(30)	(30) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(31)	34, 10 and 27	(31)	(31) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(32)	34, 10 and 27	(32)	(32) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(33)	34, 10 and 27	(33)	(33) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(34)	34, 10 and 27	(34)	(34) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(35)	34, 10 and 27	(35)	(35) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(36)	34, 10 and 27	(36)	(36) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(37)	34, 10 and 27	(37)	(37) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(38)	34, 10 and 27	(38)	(38) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(39)	34, 10 and 27	(39)	(39) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(40)	34, 10 and 27	(40)	(40) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(41)	34, 10 and 27	(41)	(41) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(42)	34, 10 and 27	(42)	(42) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(43)	34, 10 and 27	(43)	(43) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(44)	34, 10 and 27	(44)	(44) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(45)	34, 10 and 27	(45)	(45) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(46)	34, 10 and 27	(46)	(46) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(47)	34, 10 and 27	(47)	(47) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(48)	34, 10 and 27	(48)	(48) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(49)	34, 10 and 27	(49)	(49) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(50)	34, 10 and 27	(50)	(50) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(51)	34, 10 and 27	(51)	(51) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(52)	34, 10 and 27	(52)	(52) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(53)	34, 10 and 27	(53)	(53) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(54)	34, 10 and 27	(54)	(54) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(55)	34, 10 and 27	(55)	(55) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(56)	34, 10 and 27	(56)	(56) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(57)	34, 10 and 27	(57)	(57) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(58)	34, 10 and 27	(58)	(58) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(59)	34, 10 and 27	(59)	(59) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."
(60)	34, 10 and 27	(60)	(60) The period of work shall be not more than 12 hours on any one day, 28 hours during any three consecutive days, or at home during such period of seven consecutive days commencing from his last employment on such room."

7. After each list of the said rules, the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"Rule number (insert (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (7) of section 48 of the Act.























## (Marine.)

## NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, January 13, 1938  
(40 G. M. No. 125, Marine)

No. 2.—

In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (4) of subsection (1) and paragraph (3) of subsection (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following special rules:—

## RULES.

1. The rules of Class II (Wharf Supervisors and Assistant Port Commissioners) of the Marine Port Subordinate Service shall be amended temporarily by one part of Wharf Supervisor for a period of one year from the date of appointment of a Wharf Supervisor at the Port of Port St. George.

2. The general and special rules applicable to the holders of the permanent posts borne on the said rules shall apply to the holder of the said temporary post.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "the holder of the said temporary post" shall mean the person named against the temporary post.

K. RAMENNI MENON,  
Secretary to Government.

## PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

Between 1938 and 1939 JANUARY 1938.

- Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1944, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1945, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1946, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1947, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1948, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1949, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1950, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1951, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1952, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1953, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1954, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1955, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1956, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1957, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1958, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1959, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1960, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1961, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1962, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1963, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1964, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1965, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1966, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1967, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1968, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1969, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1970, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1971, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1972, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1973, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1974, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
Administrative Service—1935-36—Singapore Exchange Gazette—  
—S. G. No. 1975, Local Adm., 30 October 1938. (14d)  
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(N.B.—Copies of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Street East, Malacca.)

G. T. SOLO,  
Chief Secretary.



അതോടുകൂടി ഉപരിവടക്കു ഒരു വെളിച്ചം  
കാണിക്കുന്ന സൗജന്യ വിളക്കുകൾ, സമോ പാർപ്പി  
തലവും സാധാരണയായു;

(ii) പിന്നീട്, വർദ്ധനവു മുറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ  
സമോ അതിനെ മുറിക്കുമ്പോൾക്കു ഒരു  
ചുക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിളക്കു  
അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ചുക്കുന്ന വിളക്കു  
അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിളക്കു.

ഒരു വിളക്കു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സമോ, ഉൾപ്പെടെ  
വർദ്ധനവിലുള്ള കരളുകളായി, ജീവനുള്ളതി

നോ 15 ഇടയിൽ കാരണമുണ്ടാകുന്ന വെളിച്ചം,  
പിന്നീട് ഉൾപ്പെടെ കാരണമുണ്ടാകുന്ന  
15 മുറക്കുന്ന ഇടയിൽ കാരണമുണ്ടാകുന്ന  
ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഒരു വെളിച്ചം വിളക്കുകളിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ  
വെളിച്ചമുണ്ടാകുന്നു."

എ. സി. കോമീഡൻ,  
സെക്രട്ടറി സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

K. K. ACHYUTHAN,  
Deputy Translator to Government.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 3] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1939. [PRICE, 7 annas.

## Part I-A.—Local Administration and Public Health

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### LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 17, 1938  
(G.O. No. 4339, Local Admin.)

No. 62.—The following draft of an amendment to the rules regarding the term of office of the members and the election of the standing committee for rural development of district boards, and the powers of control and revision of the district board over the standing committees, published with Tamil & English Department Notification No. 202, dated the 26th October 1938, at page 614 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th November 1938, is subsequently amended, which is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (4) and (5) of sub-section (3) of section 274, and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 295 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), is hereby published, as required by clause (a) of section 295 of the said Act, for general information.

Notice is hereby given that the draft will be further proceeded with after six weeks from the date of publication of this notification and that any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be considered by the Government of Madras.

#### DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 1 of the said rules, after the words "the chairman of the committee" the words "and if the person who has ceased to be a member was the chairman, the president of the district board" shall be inserted.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1939  
(G.O. No. 186, Local Admin.)

#### No. 63.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1922 (Madras Act XIV of 1922), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to declare that the total number of members of the district boards mentioned in column (2) of the schedule below shall be as shown in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof.

#### SCHEDULE.

	Total number (and the name of the district board).	Total number of members.
	(2)	(3)
General	11	11
Coastal	11	11
Urban	11	11
Rural	11	11
Coastal	11	11
Urban	11	11
Rural	11	11

Fort St. George, January 16, 1939  
(G.O. No. 184, Local Admin.)

No. 64.—Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Madras, Sir R. Arumugam Pillai, President, Panchayat Board, Tirupattinam, to the name of the Tirupattinam Panchayat Board, they hereby direct under section 43 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1922, that the said Sir R. Arumugam Pillai be removed from the office of President of the said Panchayat Board.









norms will serve as the basis for the development of the norms state.









## SCHEDULE III.

List of new streets and widening of existing streets

[Under rule 26 (a) of the Malacca Town-Planning Rules, 1923.]

Number of existing footway	Station	Proposed widening	Length of street	Width of street	Minimum building frontage	Width of road	Remarks
			FT.	FT.	FT.	FT.	
AA	East to west road connecting Nungunbak-lan High Road in the north with road DE in R.E. No. 48 of Nungunbak-lan in the west through Bakind Cak compound.	New	2,120	50	40	50	To be done by Corporation.
BE	East to west road connecting road AA in the west with Gurney Road in the east.	Widening.	600	40	30	50	To be done by Corporation. (The existing street of 30 feet width carries part of this road)
ED	North to south road connecting the road AA in the north with the road DE in the south in Gurney Aikamp.	New	450	40	30	50	To be done by Corporation.
ER	North to south road connecting the road ED in the north with the existing Model School Road in the south for widening the road.	Do	160	40	..	..	Do.
FF	East to west road connecting the road ER in the east with the existing Gurney Aikamp road in the west.	Do	560	30	30	50	Do.
GD	North portion of the road FF	Do	..	30	30	50	Do.
HE	East to west road connecting Nungunbak-lan High Road in the east with Aikamp Aikamp road in the west.	Do	550	30	30	50	Do.
II	East to west road branching from Nungunbak-lan High Road in the east and turning a dead end by R.E. No. 48.	Do	450	30	30	50	Do.
KE	North-west to south-east road branching from Bakind Road and connecting with Gurney Road.	Do	1,580	30	30	50	Do.

## SCHEDULE IV.

Form of application for making or laying out a new private street under clause 26 (2) of the Town-Planning Scheme.

To	THE COMMISSIONER, Corporation of Malacca.
Sir,	
I beg to give you notice that I intend to make or lay out a new private street in the locality in the scheme area and indicate to you in the plan and in accordance with the provisions of the town-planning scheme. I forward herewith a site plan in duplicate and a specification showing—	(Date)
(a) the intended road, direction, and width of street;	
(b) the street alignment and the building line and	
(c) the arrangement to be made for lighting, paving, installing, flagging and channeling, sewerage, drainage, conserving and lighting the street.	
I request that the proposed may be approved and that permission may be accorded to execute the said work.	
Signature(s) of owner(s).	
Address(es) of owner(s).	

## SCHEDULE V.

Lands proposed to be acquired for the scheme.

[Under rule 26 (b) of the Malacca Town-Planning Rules, 1923.]

Proposed to be acquired.	Survey plan or sketch.	Description of land (lot, area or portion).	Name of owner or occupier.	Dimensions of land required to be taken as	Extent to be taken as
				North, East, South, West, N.E., S.E., S.W., N.W.	
Road AA	48	Do	P. M. Appanah P. Pal	25, 41 30 and 52.	40% 50 and 40
Road BE	47 41	Freemasons' compound.	Continental Revenue Department.	30 40 and 43	40 47 part.
		Do	Do. Do. Do. T. Nagh- vish Pattana, o.s.	40 30 41	40 47 47

## SCHEDULE VI.

Lands proposed to be reserved under section 4 (a).

[Under rule 26 (iv) of the Malacca Town-Planning Rules, 1923.]

Location.	Reference to existing or proposed.	Approximate area.	Reason for reservation.	Present use.
All new roads proposed in the scheme	AA to KE	4.85	Roads	Vacant lands.



Port St. George, January 17, 1934  
[D.O. No. 20, 193, P.H.S.]

No. 56.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Madras Plague Regulations, 1918 (Madras Act II of 1917), the

Government of Madras are hereby pleased to declare that the (1) Madras Plague Regulations, 1918, (2) the Madras Plague Regulations, 1918, and the Madras Plague Regulations, 1918, shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter VI-A of the said Act.

Port St. George, March 10, 1935  
[D.O. No. 1112, P.H.S.]

No. 75.—

The following are departmental instructions for the guidance of officers dealing with plague:—

#### STANDING ORDERS.

General control of plague measures.

1. The general control of all measures connected with plague is vested in the Collector of the district, unless the Government in any case otherwise direct, and all plague officers must obey and carry out the Collector's orders. With regard to the measures to be taken in any particular town or locality the Collector has a wide discretion and may associate with himself a small committee including the District Health Officer, the District Medical Officer, the Municipal Health Officer and the Executive authority of the Municipality or the President of the District or Panchayat Board and M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s of the district.

In a containment the military authorities are immediately responsible for carrying out plague measures and the Collector should appoint a representative of those authorities to be a plague officer for the containment.

2. Three memoranda on plague preventive measures, one drawn up by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and two by the Director of Public Health under the Government of Madras, are printed as Appendix A to these Standing Orders. The greatest importance is attached to what may be called permanent preventive measures, which consist in making the people understand that the presence of rats in their houses and godowns is dangerous, and in persuading them to protect themselves from the risks involved in the presence of rats in places used for human habitation and their property from the loss and destruction caused by these animals at all times. It is possible by making it difficult for rats to enter houses and godowns and by making it difficult for them to find food when they do enter, to bring about a very great reduction in the number of rats. Rats are found in great numbers in markets and places used for the storage of grain; if grain godowns were constructed in the manner set forth in part II of the memorandum they would harbour much fewer rats than at present and none would stay in them long. The municipal councils of towns liable to plague infection should see that all godowns in their own markets are constructed on the lines laid down as to be rat-free. The councils, also, under the existing law, impose conditions with regard to the construction of new buildings and they should do so in respect of floors intended for the storage of grain. The law has been amended, that no person shall store grain or deal in grain wholesale without a licence and it should be possible now for a council to insist that grain shall be stored only in rat-free premises. In ordinary houses if foodstuffs are shut up in receptacles to which rats cannot obtain access and no garbage or refuse is allowed to lie about, there is less likelihood of rat infestation. At present few people take any precautions at all. Every endeavour should be made to warn all, of the danger of allowing rats to share their habitations. In some places, lectures and leaflets may be useful, but more can probably be done by the personal influence of both officials and non-officials and both should be urged to do all that they can to educate the more ignorant sections of the population.

Inspection and eradication of plague, etc.

3. Under existing conditions much can be done to prevent the spread of plague from one place to another. Under regulation 8, the Collector has power to order the breaking of bulk of any consignment of grain in transit and under regulation 10, the municipal or



village authority may similarly assure that no consignment of grain shall enter or leave a town or village until bulk has been broken and the grain has been exposed to the sun for not less than 3 hours or otherwise disinfected. The mere breaking of bulk and the disturbance caused by the unloading of the bags will generally be enough to get rid of any rats they contain, but a bag may contain rats which are perhaps too young or too sick to move and it may be necessary to empty out bags of grain coming or leaving from infected areas in order that such rats may be destroyed before the grain reaches its destination. Exposure to the sun will kill fleas either in the personal effects of passengers or in bags of grain, and to obtain this exposure it is necessary that the personal effects and the grain should be spread out in thin layers on a specially prepared ground for not less than 3 hours between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. If the weather is cloudy or otherwise unfavourable to kill the fleas or if the consignments to be dealt with are too large, disinfection should be effected by fumigation with cyanogen under strict supervision.

4. Where adequate measures have not been taken to exclude <sup>from</sup> rats from houses and godowns, other steps should be taken, where there is a danger of plague to reduce the number of rats by trapping, poisoning and cyanogen fumigation. If rat destruction is to do any good, it must be undertaken on as large a scale as possible and under reliable supervision. The catching or killing of a few rats in a locality can have little or no effect on the total number and is mere waste of money, unless the operations are intelligently and honestly supervised, there will be little rat destruction, though the reports of the staff employed may indicate great activity. Difficulties have been experienced in securing the co-operation of the people in rat destruction; rats are sometimes removed before the rats have had an opportunity of taking them and various devices have been adopted to prevent rats getting into traps; but there is reason to believe that the obstructing met with in places due to fear of the steps which may be taken by the plague authorities if infected rats are found. It should therefore be explained carefully that the chief object of the operations is to destroy the rats before they become infected.

The best time to start a campaign against rats is the off season of plague which is generally the hot weather. It is desirable to destroy rats even during plague, but the only safe method then is cyanogen fumigation. The finding of a plague rat anywhere is proof that there is rat plague around and that thorough measures are indicated in that area. Riggers measures restricted to the particular houses, where plague rat is found cannot by itself control rat plague and will only aid the prevailing tendency to extend rat falls. Every effort should be made to gain the confidence of the people and impress on them that those reporting rat falls will receive prompt service with the least inconvenience.

5. When an area is actually infected or is imminently threatened, inoculation should be encouraged in every possible way. In the office of every District Health Officer, Municipal Health Officer and District Medical Officer there should always be kept a sufficient number of syringes. Maffline's vaccine need not be kept in stock but, as soon as there are any signs of an epidemic such as rat mortality or an indigenous human case, a sufficient supply—say 1,000 doses—to provide against a sudden rush for inoculation, should be ordered by telegram from the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Ford; and if there are indications that people are likely to take to inoculation, further supplies should be ordered without delay.

Where it is specially necessary to encourage inoculation, the Collector may grant subsistence allowances at rates not exceeding

four annas a day for an adult and two annas a day for a minor who may be temporarily incapacitated for work as a result of inoculation. Such an allowance should not be paid to any one individual for more than three days.

In every infected village where inoculations are carried on, a housewar and streetwar register shall be maintained, giving full particulars of inoculations of each individual inoculated. On demand by any person inoculated, a certificate of inoculation in the form prescribed in Appendix E, shall be issued free of cost by the inoculating officer, Plague officer or such other person as may be authorised by the Collector in this behalf.

#### Evacuation.

6. When the existence of plague in a town or village has been established, the lives of many of the inhabitants can be saved if they leave their houses and take up their residence beyond the reach of infected rats. In villages and smaller towns the people usually evacuate their houses voluntarily on the appearance of plague and camp in the neighbourhood and the practice should be encouraged. In larger towns there is not the same readiness to evacuate, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable camping grounds not too far away from the places where the people have to work, to the shortage of water-supplies and to other inconveniences; while the poorer inhabitants are often unable to provide themselves with adequate shelter. On the other hand there is a danger that, if no steps are taken a panic will set in when the number of cases of plague becomes large, and the people will scatter to neighbouring villages and, by carrying with them infected items or merchandise containing rats and fleas, disseminate infection. Under regulation 4 the Collector has power to order the evacuation of any house or group of houses in an infected area, but the power should be used with discretion and all reasonable assistance should be given to persons evacuating their houses whether as a result of such an order or of their own free will. Many may not be able to provide themselves with shelter at short notice and it is advisable, therefore, that arrangements should be made beforehand so that building materials shall be either in stock or readily procurable and shall, when evacuation is actually in progress, be issued in reasonable quantities, free of charge to those who really cannot afford to pay for them, and to others at cost price. Sites for camps should not be more remote than is necessary to prevent invasion by infected rats; they should be selected with due regard to water-supply and sanitation and there should be as little interference as possible with the avocations of the people. Police should be employed to protect the evacuated houses against burglary and to patrol the approved camps; and arrangements may be made for the custody, free of charge, of the effects of persons who have left their houses, but such custody should be entirely at the risk of the owners.

#### Treatment of plague patients.

7. A plague patient like any other sick person should receive the most careful attention and all efforts should be directed towards making him as comfortable as possible. A person suffering from bubonic plague is no more a source of danger than any other person who may carry infected fleas. It is unnecessary therefore to construct special plague hospitals or to locate them in places remote from human habitation. Patients can be treated best in the ordinary hospitals, special wards being set apart for the purpose and additional temporary accommodation being constructed if necessary; nor is there any objection to a patient being treated in his own house if he prefers to stay there and his friends and relations are prepared to take proper care of him. Patients suffering from pneumonic plague should not be taken to the general ward of a hospital but should be treated in an isolation ward if there is one.

Where private committees or individuals wish to establish hospitals for particular communities, the Government will contribute half the actual cost of construction and maintenance provided—

- (a) that the cost of construction is considered reasonable and the buildings are erected on sites approved by the Collector or plague officer acting under his control (in any case of doubt or dispute the Government will have the right to have the value of the work done estimated by the Public Works Department);
- (b) that the arrangements for sanitation and the supply of food meet with the approval of the Collector;
- (c) that such hospitals remain under the general supervision of Government officials and all instructions that may be given by the Director of Public Health or the Surgeon-General are observed; and
- (d) that the net-proceeds of such hospitals, when they are dismantled, are divided proportionately between the Government and the Committee or individuals concerned.

The salaries will be paid monthly in arrears to the manager or managers approved by the Collector.

8. It is most important that early information should be received of the appearance of infection in any place, both in order that remedial measures may be adopted in that place and in order that it may not be allowed to become a focus for the spread of infection. If the rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels in a town or village are infected, they may spread infection to other places before any case of human plague occurs; and if a case of indigenous human plague occurs, it may be regarded as certain that the local rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels have been infected for some time. It is the duty of heads of villages and all other local authorities to watch the residences of persons arriving from infected areas and to report at once any mortality of rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels or any human case of plague. Regulation D lays down upon every householder and medical practitioner the duty of informing the local authority of mortality among rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels or of any illness with the appearance of plague which comes to his notice; but in towns or villages which have been, or are likely to be infected, the local authorities must themselves be vigilant. If the local authority becomes aware of rat kills or of a human case in a place not already declared infected, he should report the fact at once to the executive authority as the Health Officer or District Health Officer should there be no Health Officer in the case of a municipality and to the District Health Officer, Collector and the Health Inspector in the case of any other town or village and also to the plague inspector of the circle if there is one. Pending the arrival of one of these officers or a medical officer, he should, if any human being has been attacked, arrange as far as he can for proper attendance on the patient. Thereafter he should on any day on which a seizure or death takes place, report the number of seizures and deaths to the executive authority or to himself as the case may be.

Action to be taken by local officials on the outbreak of plague

9. On receipt of information of mortality among rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels or human infection, the executive authority or the collector, as the case may be, should report the fact to the Revenue Divisional Officer, the District Medical Officer, the District Health Officer, the Health Inspector, the Plague Inspector and the Collector by the quickest possible means, and should proceed at once to the spot, if possible with a medical officer, and verify the facts. If he finds the information to be correct and a detailed report has not already been submitted by the plague inspector to the Collector, he should see that such a report is

submitted without delay and make arrangements for the care of the patient or patients, if any, and for the protection, so far as may be possible, of the population generally. He should keep the Collector and the Insular or Deputy Insulars of all the surrounding islands or divisions, not only of his own district but of adjoining districts also informed from day to day of the number of seizures and deaths occurring within his jurisdiction with the wards (in the case of municipalities) or the villages (in the case of a taluk) in which they have occurred.

Appoint-  
ment of  
plague  
inspectors.

10. In any district in which any town or village has been declared infected, or with the sanction of Government in any district threatened with plague, the Collector may appoint plague inspectors for the purpose of observation in addition to existing health staff. In municipal areas it will generally be desirable to appoint an inspector for each ward, though it may not always be necessary if the wards are small; and a separate inspector should likewise be appointed for each non-municipal town with a population of 5,000 or more. Elsewhere such inspector should be placed in charge of a circle of a size which will admit of his visiting every portion of it within ten days or less. Subject to the control of the Collector the inspectors will work under the orders of the plague officer having jurisdiction over their circles.

Duties of  
plague  
inspectors.

11. In the absence of special orders from the Collector, the duties of a plague inspector are—

- (1) to patrol the area under his charge for the purpose of obtaining early information of mortality among rats and other susceptible animals like squirrels or of human plague;
- (2) to proceed at once to any place from which infection is newly reported; and, in the absence of a medical officer, to see that the best possible arrangements are made for the comfort and treatment of any patients whose relations cannot take care of them themselves;
- (3) within 24 hours of receiving the first intimation, to submit a detailed report (in the form given in Appendix B) to his immediate superior and to the Collector with regard to every reported case and with regard to each of the first three indigenous cases in the village;
- (4) to examine any dead rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels that may be found in a place not already declared infected and, if he finds any enlarged glands and has been instructed how to take swabs, to send spleen or liver swabs to the King Institute at Gandy for examination;
- (5) to visit frequently all infected areas in his range, to encourage the people to get themselves inoculated and to leave their houses and camp in such places where they will be away from the neighbourhood of infected rats;
- (6) to advise the people generally on the means of avoiding plague, and especially as to the removal of all food and garbage from places accessible to rats, and as to the destruction of rats;
- (7) to conduct anti-plague inoculations;
- (8) when so directed by the Collector or plague officer to conduct or assist in conducting a campaign for the destruction of rats and flies; and
- (9) to cleanse, or to disinfect any premises or port thereof, or of any article therein which is likely to retain infection as provided in regulation 11 (2) of Madras Plague Regulations outside the city of Madras.

12. When a case of plague, gonorrhoea or venereal disease, is first discovered in any place not declared infected, the Collector or, in his absence, any qualified officer at the headquarters station of the district, should immediately intimate the fact by post to the Director of Public Health stating whether the case was indigenous or imported, if the latter whence it was reported, how the case was discovered, and any other further particulars, with details which may appear necessary. In the case of ports whence vessels sail for Europe, however, information should be sent by telegram which should state whether any plague or venereal material, among rats or other susceptible animals like squirrels was observed. Names of hamlets should not be telegraphed but only the names of villages to which such hamlets belong.

Reports to be sent by Collector to the Director of Public Health, on the occurrence of the first case of plague.

13. All attacks and deaths should be reported daily by the Collector to the Director of Public Health in the form prescribed in G.O. No. 486 P., dated 25th March 1901. These reports may be sent by post, unless, owing to a branch on a railway or any other cause, they are not likely to be received within 48 hours, when they should be telegraphed. Reports should be sent to the Government and the Director of Public Health of—

Reports to be sent by Collector to the Director of Public Health, in the form prescribed in G.O. No. 486 P., dated 25th March 1901.

- (a) the first indigenous case occurring in a district previously free from plague,
- (b) the first three indigenous cases occurring in a town of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and
- (c) the first three indigenous cases occurring in any port, by post in the case of (a) and (b) and by telegram in the case of (c).

Collectors should also send telegraphic reports to the medical officers of the Ceylon Government stationed at Battaramulla and Mandapam, of the first indigenous case occurring in a district previously free from plague. The cost of these telegrams will be debited to the Ceylon Government by the Accountant General. Every Collector declaring any place or area in his district to be infected with plague should inform the Government forthwith of the fact that he has done so in order that the place or area may be included in the list of infected areas published in the Port St. George Gazette.

14. The Collector of every district affected with indigenous plague should forward to Government through the Director of Public Health not later than the 15th of every month succeeding a quarter a consolidated report for the previous quarter for the whole district. These quarterly narratives should be prepared by the presidents of district boards and Executive authorities of municipalities and on the forms laid down in paragraphs 4 to 9 of G.O. No. 897-A, P.L., dated 24th June 1912, and should be consolidated by the Collector in consultation with the President of the District Board and the District Health Officer, or, if there is no such officer, the District Medical Officer. They should enumerate clearly for each municipality and taluk within the district the number of deaths from plague in each month of the quarter and the particulars enumerated in paragraph 9 of that Government Order and paragraph 42-44 of the Memorandum of the Director of Public Health appended to that Government Order. The reports for their own areas should be transmitted by the executive authorities of municipalities concerned to the Collector not later than the 7th of the month following the close of the quarter reported on. Copies should be sent simultaneously to the District Health Officer and the District Medical Officer and the President of the District Board.

Quarterly reports on plague to be sent by Collectors to the Director of Public Health.

Consent-  
tion of in-  
formation  
regarding  
plague must  
be obtained  
from the  
District and  
Name  
District

12. Collectors of infected districts should send weekly reports of plague to the Collectors and District Health Officers of adjoining districts in the form presented by G.O. No. 83 P., dated 10th January 1904. Immediate report should however be sent of any case of plague or suspected plague that may occur in any new place within their districts.

The Collectors of Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, South Arcot and Chingleput should send a copy of the weekly plague report to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and should also report to him by telegram immediately on its occurrence any case of plague or suspected plague that may occur in any new place within their districts.

Inasmuch as the Mysore Government has instructed the magistrates and deputy magistrates in charge of taluks and sub-taluks of Mysore which border on British districts to give immediate information of the occurrence of plague within their jurisdiction direct to the Magistrate of the neighbouring British taluks, and as the Deputy Commissioners have been similarly requested to keep the Collectors and District Health Officers of adjoining British districts promptly informed of the occurrence of plague in the neighbouring districts in Mysore, Collectors of British districts bordering on Mysore will accordingly arrange to give similar information direct to the officials of the Government. Similar arrangements are in force with regard to districts bordering on the Nilgiris District.

Grant of  
leave to  
plague  
staff

13. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Collector, the Health Officer having jurisdiction may grant casual leave to all members of the plague staff paid from provincial funds.

Provided that in the case of servants of the local bodies this power shall be exercised by the Health Officer in consultation with the President, District Board, or the executive authority of the municipality concerned.

Grant of  
privilege  
leave to  
leave an  
average of

14. The Collector may grant leave on average pay without medical certificate to officers of the Medical and Public Health Department with the approval of the Surgeon-General or the Director of Public Health as the case may be.

Grant of  
plague  
officers over  
the plague  
staff

15. Subject to the Collector's approval and general control, a plague officer may appoint, fire, suspend, or remove from plague duty any member of the plague staff except a medical subordinate or servants of local boards or municipal councils.

Grant of  
plague  
staff

16. Assistant plague officers and plague inspectors shall be appointed by the Collector. All other plague staff other than the Government staff in Medical or Public Health departments and local board and municipal subordinates paid from provincial funds shall, subject to the control and approval of the Collector, be appointed by the Health Officer having jurisdiction over them.

(a) The penalties which may be imposed on the plague staff referred to in paragraph (a) and the rules governing their suspension and appeals against them are as shown in Appendix.

(b) Disciplinary action against the Government staff in Medical and Public Health departments deputed for plague duty shall be taken by the respective heads of departments and against the local board and municipal subordinates deputed for plague duty by presidents of local boards and executive committees of municipalities concerned.

Distribution  
of plague  
clings.

17. In connexion with measures to combat plague, expenditures will or ordinarily be necessary only on the following objects:—

- (1) observation, including the pay of plague inspectors;
- (2) inoculation; disinfection;
- (3) the provision of shelter for persons leaving their houses;

- (4) police, to guard evacuated homes and approved camps;
- (5) rat destruction, including the cost of traps and poison and the pay of any staff employed;
- (6) hospitals, appliances, including anti-plague serum and staff for the care of patients; and
- (7) measures taken to avert the breaking of bulk of consignments of grain.

Expenditure on the first four items will be borne from provincial funds. The cost of the fifth and sixth will be borne by municipal funds in municipal areas and by local funds in rural areas. That of the seventh will fall on Provincial funds if the measures are undertaken by the Collector under regulation 8 and on the municipal or local authority concerned if they are carried out under regulation 10.

20. Collectors are authorized to incur expenditure up to Rs. 5,000 in anticipation of the sanction of Government when prompt action is necessary under regulation 7 or regulation 8 or when, in consequence of an outbreak of plague, it becomes necessary urgently to provide building materials for persons evacuating their houses, or to pay compensation for damage to property. Any expenditure so incurred should be reported immediately and, except as provided in this order, no expenditure should be incurred from Provincial funds without previous sanction.

Power of  
Collectors  
to incur  
expenditure  
on plague.

Where a local board or municipal council finds it necessary to incur at short notice expenditure on the care and accommodation of the sick or on rat destruction, which has not been foreseen or provided for in its budget, it should take immediate steps to re-arrange its budget so that funds may be available.

21. All appointments in connection with plague require the sanction of Government. In the case of additional police required for plague duty the application for sanction should be forwarded, through the Inspector-General of Police, to the Secretary to Government Home Department. In other cases applications should be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department through the Director of Public Health. Sanctions for establishments employed under this rule will remain in force to the end of the following March or September, whichever ever is earlier, unless for special reasons a different date is specified in the order in any particular case. On the 1st of March and on the 1st of September each Collector will submit in a single communication proposals for the retention of such of the establishments as, in his opinion, should be retained in the ensuing half-year, clearly explaining the necessity in each case. Such proposals should be accompanied by three copies of a statement showing all existing plague establishments in the form in Appendix C, two copies of the statement being forwarded at the same time to the Assistant-General. Special sanction should be obtained for all additional establishments which it may be found necessary to employ in the course of the half-year, but in the absence of special instructions to the contrary all such sanctions will expire at the end of the half-year. Collectors will also effect from time to time such reductions in establishments as may be feasible and report the fact to the Director of Public Health for information.

Sanctions  
for the  
employment  
of plague  
establish-  
ments.

22. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of extraordinary pay to the families of policemen who die of plague contracted in the execution of their duties in plague-stricken localities, provided such deaths entail serious risk from plague.

Allowance  
to officers  
on plague  
duty.

23. Statutory Rules regulating the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances of Assistant Plague Officers, Plague Inspectors and Plague Overseers are shown in Appendix D.

Estimate of plague expenditure.	24. The Head of Revenue (Land Revenue), the Director of Public Health and the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police are required to include in their <i>Provincial</i> budgets under the respective major and minor heads (vide margin) consolidated
24. The Head of Revenue (Land Revenue), the Director of Public Health and the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police are required to include in their <i>Provincial</i> budgets under the respective major and minor heads (vide margin) consolidated	24. The Head of Revenue (Land Revenue), the Director of Public Health and the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police are required to include in their <i>Provincial</i> budgets under the respective major and minor heads (vide margin) consolidated

estimates of plague expenditure debitable to Provincial funds. The Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) will obtain the estimates for the districts from the Collectors, and the Director of Public Health and the Surgeon-General the estimates for the districts and the City of Madras from the Collectors and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, respectively. The figures relating to plague charges should appear under a separate sub-head "Plague expenditure."

Similarly each district board or municipal council should enter in its budget under a separate sub-head the provision it makes for plague expenditure.

25. Fines recovered in prosecutions under the Plague Regulations should be credited to the head XXI-C. Administration of Justice—General fees, fines and forfeitures.

26. "Direct" plague expenditure is that exhibited in the Provincial accounts under the head "S.G. Public Health—Expenditure in connection with epidemic diseases." "Indirect" plague expenditure includes all other *extra* expenditure due to plague but brought to account under the ordinary appropriate service heads.

(a) All officers who draw bills for indirect plague expenditure should write conspicuously at the head of each such bill, besides the account head, the word "Plague" in red ink. If only some of the items in a bill are plague charges, the word "Plague" should be written against each such item instead of at the head of the bill.

(ii) Contingent expenditure on account of plague, e.g., stationery, postage, telegrams, office furniture and such like, should be charged against the heads of account to which the salaries of the officers incurring such expenditure are debited.

(iii) The pay and allowances of officers and establishments forming part of existing departments or services whose employment on plague duty does not involve the payment of salaries to other persons for the performance of their legitimate duties, or the payment to them of extra allowances on account of plague, do not constitute indirect plague charges (of course they are not direct plague charges) because they do not involve *extra* expense.

27. All correspondence about plague should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, through the Director of Public Health and should be marked with the word "Plague" in red ink on the outside cover and on the left-hand corner of the papers. Telegrams should be addressed to "Edinb. H. H." All references regarding account matters should be addressed to, or forwarded through, the Accountant-General.

28. Plague correspondence should be entered in the personal register of the clerk dealing with the subject, the title of such new case being started with the word "Plague" in red ink. The personal register should be inspected twice a week by the head of the section and frequently by the head of the office or by a qualified assistant deputed by the Collector when the Collector is the head of the office.



## APPENDIX A-L

G.O. No. 1182, P.M., dated 26th April 1934.

Wage—Memorandum on plague preventive policy—Rescinded.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 397-A, P.M., dated 24th June 1933.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 26th February 1934.

B. No. 375-1-Epi/34

From the Surgeon-General, dated 16th April 1934, B. No. 730-11/34.

Order—No. 1182, P.M., dated 26th April 1934.

Rescinded.

2. The Government commend the memorandum on plague preventive policy appended to the order to all local bodies for careful study and guidance.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

S. G. SETHNAGAR,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Surgeon-General</li> <li>2. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.</li> <li>3. The Agent, South Indian Railway</li> <li>4. The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway</li> <li>5. The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway</li> <li>6. The Agents, Corporation of Madras.</li> <li>7. All Presidents of District Boards.</li> <li>8. All Chairmen of Municipal Councils.</li> <li>9. All Collectors.</li> <li>10. The Revenue Department.</li> </ul> | } with C.L. |
|--|-------------|

## APPENDIX L

## MEMORANDUM ON PLAGUE PREVENTIVE POLICY.

During the last few years, plague has been tending to a gradual decrease from that alarming source which it was for about three and a half decades in this Presidency. Preventive measures rendered by the various kind of agents, have brought us to this encouraging situation and it now devolves on us to keep up vigilant efforts to all potential plague areas, till the plague ceases to be a public health menace. It must be used as a warning against any false sense of security that plague may hereafter appear in fresh places and may also appear in places where it has now apparently died out, if we ignore our efforts to attack before it breaks the weak link in the chain of infection, viz., plague—rat—dog—man. If this knowledge penetrates the masses, plague prevention will become as easy position to Public Health workers.

Plague preventive measures are generally classified as (1) temporary or seasonal and (2) permanent. The Modern Plague Regulations and Slaughtering Orders, enacting the previous arrangements incorporated therein and substituted with temporary measures which are administered by the Collectors under Provincial Budget. Any permanent measure will come under the control of local bodies and the funds required will be supplied by local bodies either as by local bodies assisted by Government grants.

4. Temporary measures to be adopted as an initial hurdle—Temporary measures, even at best can only get off the evil dog, but all the credit to the emergence of a plague epidemic we have to pick and choose the methods most applicable to local conditions. To derive the maximum benefits, the most effective measure is to intensify efforts to deal with the more important measures such as, (1) Isolation, (2) Excavation, (3) Rat destruction, (4) Sanitation and (5) Chemical disinfection:—

(1) Isolation.—From past experience, one is obliged to remark that isolation might be the real short stroke but plague workers in this Presidency. Year after year, it is becoming increasingly felt that India's psychopathic source offers protection from plague for about six months, and among countries it serves to lighten the severity of attack and reduces the mortality rate. The chief difficulty experienced at present regarding isolation is the inadequacy of the staff to meet the emergency in various simultaneously infected localities. Now that the Government has agreed to the proposal of training up Sanitary Inspectors employed on plague duty in the technique of isolation also, it will be possible to reach in a large number of people in a shorter period of time. If this method works satisfactorily maintaining the required efficiency it will help us to subvert the most potent pollution plague measure to the greatest advantage and with perhaps less expense.

(2) Hygiene.—The question of storage of refuse under field conditions, Colonel Taylor, Huddersfield, states, "The observations indicate that, with a slight drop in potery which occurs, during

the first month, the average witness a high increasing value for a year with little reduction at the end of period. A further period of an 'average' storage results in only a slight diminution in value. The trend of prices was marked out with maxima kept at more temperature and there does not appear to be any necessity to employ cold storage.

Another important improvement which may be suggested is to replace the present system of issuing certificates to all households, by instituting a favourable and systematic register in which full particulars of vaccination about each individual is recorded. Certificates may be issued only when and where required. Such a register will serve several purposes which are beyond the scope of the present residents.

(b) Education.—This is very important anti-plague measure which is not receiving at present adequate attention. It is, therefore, stressed that attention must be directed to all areas where it can be conveniently arranged. This measure is not alien meeting with the masses is made, owing to the selection of camping grounds too close to affected areas and to the lack of sufficient experience in the present of education. In all villages, and towns, where plague occurs, and where attention is particularly desirable, plots of ground must be laid out for wood-planting, etc., must be acquired or leased and, for one year after year during such plague season. Except under unavoidable circumstances, no camping grounds should be selected other than well to the side from the affected areas and not in all present practice, which is frequently very near or close to the infected areas. Voluntary associations or are often founded in villages are more than generally. All grades and personal efforts which have previously to be required to camp, must be submitted in the districts, bearing in mind that the success of this important plague measure entirely depends upon the thoroughness of the present of distribution.

Another very important precaution is to be taken with regard to vaccination in its relation to early recognition of the infected villages. A varying time will be a period of 14 to 2 months and in all cases thorough disinfection by one or other of the measures described below, must be done in each and every house and people must be advised to rub and thoroughly clean up the houses before re-occupancy. The best method of disinfection that can be done is infected house, is to encourage the occupants to pull down the old thatches and spread them evenly on the floor of the house and to set fire to them with necessary precautions. This measure the distribution of the money by law. If the above procedure is not practicable, several of the rest and its replacement after exposure to the sun or its complete removal would constitute the best best measure.

(c) Rat destruction.—The action 'as rat, as plague' is too often to be taken advantage of, because it is almost impossible to destroy all rats. In fact some authorities now say that it is a useless waste of time and money to try and destroy rats in wholesale rat destruction by rat trapping and baiting. They say that rat prevalence is of more importance, for rats tend quickly to live up to the level of the available food-supplies for themselves. At the present time, we must remember that every attempt should be made to keep down the rat population at as low a level as possible, particularly in areas where the rats are known to harbour in large numbers. X. villages and X. Suburban areas. The practice in several places are, to encourage rat destruction at the onset of plague and to stop it when plague shows signs of subsidence, is strongly deprecated. In fact it is considered dangerous to attempt rat-trapping in the midst of heavy infection because it will tend to disseminate infection and also hinder the progress of disinfection of a domestic tenement to plague among the local rat population. At the present stage of our knowledge it is recommended that rat trapping and baiting should be carried out during the anti-plague season. As expenditure on rat destruction must be borne by the municipalities in suburban areas and by the district board in rural areas situated among the wooded District Municipal and Local Board Areas, respectively, it is advised that local bodies should always stock a sufficient number of traps and an adequate quantity of baiting materials to be used when and where required. Trapping and poisoning must be carried out systematically and that on an adequate scale. For details of the technique of successful rat-trapping operations, reference may be made to the previous memoranda on plague-prevention measures appended to the Malaria Plague Regulations. Poisoning in the method of chains in all heavily rat-infested areas, however, etc. Further reference is recommended to the best and the cheapest means of the available rat poison. Better results may be obtained by distribution in more than a variety of baits introduced by hand and covered with different vehicles, such as the face of wheat, etc., and not with other local grains, but the rats should, after a few days, be fed with all baits containing the most potent poison with the most successful food. Great experience of the rat-trapping plant and correct maintenance of the records of the rats destroyed from various localities, are highly necessary. It may be pointed here that definite instructions of measures of all rats trapped alive will not apply

the trouble involved, but every effort must be made to detect and remove to distant abattoirs every specimen of recently dead rats as possible, with a view to limiting the source of infection. (Note.—Furled rat carcasses sent for examination as a waste of time, the rats must be recently dead.) It is realized that rat destruction can be better organized and supervised in towns and that it is again as feasible in areas where it has to be done in widely scattered villages within an epidemic zone. Rat destruction by traps and poisoning as already stated above is in a controversial stage still and as a later stage it may become necessary to recommend the creation of rat trapping and poisoning and suitably to direct attention to the destruction of rats and flies by the cyanogen method. The cyanogen method is the best method which can be suggested now. An insecticide fumigation gas should be prepared to treat each village at its quietest intervals and to fumigate with 'cyanogen' all subterranean water and outside every house. Cyanogen is a hydrogen-cyanide product which is highly lethal to rats and flies, and every mouse of these are harboured in subterranean, this method of fumigation has particular application in plague work. The effects of cyanogen fumigation as an antirats and anti-fly measure, are being studied in the Umbria Valley, and the results obtained so far have been encouraging. It is possible to shoot the most widespread rat-apocalypse by timely and systematic fumigation of subterranean water the zone of primary infection. Of course, this is possible only if, by effective propaganda, the people are encouraged to report suitable. A note on the use of cyanogen as a plague preventive and on the technique of its application is appended to this memorandum.

- (4) *San-distribution*.—This method is chiefly aimed at destroying rats in grain and other commodities. This method has the following obvious drawbacks: (1) It is practicable only on bright sunny days; (2) in all places the sun's heat may not be strong enough to attain the required temperature for killing flies; (3) the only way to attain results by this method, is for the grain bags to be emptied, and the grains spread on thin layers, preferably on a platform which gets heated up quickly. This is seldom possible when large consignments of grain bags are to be dealt with; and (4) protection of heat inside a bag of grain is very poor, and therefore as the bags are opened and the exterior gets heated, the flies tend to crawl in and take shelter in the cooler interior of the bags. From the above considerations it is obvious that sun-distribution is not as successful a measure, as has been supposed to be, in dealing with the control of grains and such other commodities as a large scale from plague-infected areas. It has been shown by Private Hirth that the direct distribution of sun-distribution by heating and smoking, taking bath, etc., effect a marked reduction in flies, on the various exposed consignments. This is a method which may be tried, provided the rules of spreading plague-infected from among epidemic locations are maintained. In present day anti-distribution of large quantities of merchandise it would appear that this is the only advantage which is gained. In spite of these considerations detailed above, it is maintained that the expenses at present incurred in several districts to supply a staff for the distribution of grains can very well be avoided with an occasional loss of efficiency, in the general policy of plague prevention. However, under the close supervision of a responsible officer, this method is still recommended to be carried out in the distribution of small quantities of grains and personal effects which are to be carried to epidemic camps from infected villages. This method may also be applied to its best advantage in suitable places where the impact of bags which are to be dealt with are few, and where the bulk of them can be broken and grains spread in thin layers on a platform which gets heated up quickly.

- (5) *Chemical disinfection*.—Kerosene oil emulsion.—This is a good pesticide but as it is practised now, it is absolutely a sheer waste of money. One cannot hope to wash thoroughly the floor, roof and walls, of all houses in infected areas, with kerosene oil emulsion, unless thousands of man are provided for plague disinfection. Another drawback is that it is difficult to control the recommended use of this material, because kerosene oil is a substance which can be abused by low paid staff who have to work with it. All these facts considered, it is desired to point out that the expenditure now met in the districts on this head may very well be conserved for better purposes.

There are various other chemical disinfectants such as parathion, cyanol, etc., which are equally efficient as kerosene oil emulsion and may be chosen as occasion demand.

Of course the best of all known plague disinfectants is definitely kerosene, or cyanol gas, the only drawback being its highly poisonous properties. Attempts are being made to work out a suitable way in which it can be employed for grain fumigation under the conditions in which we have to deal with grains in our plague-endemic areas.

**B. Preventive measures in matted flood-prone areas.**—At present plague is endemic in Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and Cochin Valley of Madras District. It is also endemic in Hyderabad and Mysore and portions of the Bombay Presidency. Travancore and Cochin have been recently infected. From any of these endemic areas, or within limits of the year, it is likely that plague will spread to other areas. When plague is

therefore, the following measures will be adopted in the Madras Presidency and it is hoped that other Governments will adopt similar measures thus achieving mutual benefit:—

- (1) It is very essential that information regarding the prevalence of plague should be furnished promptly and regularly from one area to another. This should be effected particularly amongst the British or Medical officers of adjoining areas with copies to the respective heads of departments or vice-proctors.
- (2) As the transfer of plague is effected through merchandise and personal effects of passengers it is desirable that the officers concerned should inform each other with regard to measures taken in their respective areas for the prevention of plague. This would be in the nature of the existing international sanitary convention between countries, agreed to and passed under the auspices of the League of Nations and would safeguard the transportation of infection from an infected area to a threatened area.
- (3) In the Madras Presidency, the existing health staff will be held responsible for the detection of early infection, pending the appointment of any special staff necessary under the plague regulations now in force. For this purpose, the existing health staff should temporarily take up their residence near the borderlines of the infected and threatened areas.
- (4) Isolation will usually first appear in towns or villages where merchandise and passengers with personal effects come from the infected area to the threatened area. The early detection of outbreaks in such towns or villages is therefore essential.
- (5) Under the existing plague regulations the Collector should appoint such special observation staff as becomes necessary.
- (6) The duties of the health staff and the special observation staff will be as follows:—
  - (a) A close watch should be kept over such towns or villages as referred to under instruction (4) above. On the occurrence of a first rat-fall, the plague should be dealt with as an infected area and suitable measures adopted as above advised in this memorandum.
  - (b) Every effort should be made to keep down the rat population by baiting and trapping alternately or preferably by fumigation with space-gas.
  - (c) Every effort should be made to educate the public in the threatened area by means of lectures, etc., to the necessity of reporting rat-falls and to prepare them for incursions should plague actually appear. The public should be instructed that if only they will co-operate and give early information about rat-falls, much can be done to prevent the spread of plague and the consequent inconvenience arising by isolation and vaccination.
  - (d) The observation staff should inspect passenger traffic by bus and as far as possible that by cart and train. This is intended to act as a deterrent on people bringing infectious merchandise or personal effects from the infected area.
  - (e) The observation staff may examine and disinfect particularly on clothing and as recommended in the memorandum above, if conditions are favourable.
  - (f) It may be possible to introduce some measures for disinfection of personal effects by means of the auto-disinfectors, previously used in relieving fever cases or by spraying with pesticides or by boiling or at a later stage by fumigating with hydrogen cyanide-gas when this action has been experimentally performed.
  - (g) If proper control can be effected at the infected locality itself, then paragraph (b), (c) and (f) above may be relaxed.

5. **Permanent measures.**—Permanent measures such as construction of rat-proof buildings, control over the location of houses and industries which attract rats, improved drainage and drainage, improved housing conditions, clearance of streets and houses from the vicinity of villages with a view to checking the extension of plague to wild animals, protection of and isolation of men from rats, and other suitable methods which are aimed at the will pay the best dividend in their bearing results. Special efforts must be made to check every year using one or other of these permanent measures in all plague areas. As far as possible, no public marts, five marts, markets or marts should be located within residential areas. It will be of importance to insist on the possession of rat-proof buildings attached to all industries which have a bearing on the incidence of plague. Impulsive and uncontrolled traffic in goods, etc., from infected villages is obviously the precursor under the plague regulations must be taken full advantage of to the prevention of the spread of plague in normal areas and to the and every village on the side of such great movements. It is also important to initiate permanent plague measures, varying with the fullest co-operation of benefits of such organizations. Although it is mainly concerned with the various permanent measures in which the scope of the memorandum, we are able to only partially to not only attacking the problem of plague prevention.

In working up this memorandum, it may be pointed out that thorough local knowledge pertaining to the prevailing plague factors in the locality is highly necessary in selecting appropriate plague control measures. The habits and variations of the various species of rodents and their in any particular area must be thoroughly studied. Before one can organize an intelligent campaign in that area, one must have a clear knowledge of the life spaces prevailing on local rats and whether these rats are generally distributed or are concentrated in certain localities and these. If plague foci are thus observed to exist only in certain areas, every effort must be taken to avoid these generalities, by concentrating only rat measures in these patches. The reports of flea surveys conducted in the Presidency by the Director of the King Institute will be highly useful for reference in devising plague control measures. It is difficult to incorporate in this memorandum the special features noted at the various localities which were surveyed. However, one important factor which has been brought to light during these plague surveys was the significance of the rat flea trade as the dispersal of rat-flea, *Cheyletiella* in particular. Control has been found to be a much more favorable medium for the emergence of flea at all stages of development than gnats. This fact may very usefully be borne in mind by Plague officers in dealing with the distribution, etc., of plague suspect communities.

In conclusion it must be stated that the measures suggested in this memorandum are in accordance with the present knowledge on the subject and are liable to revision in the light of further observation that are in process.

#### APPENDIX II.

##### PLAGUE—HOW TO CONTROL BY CYANOGEN—INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITS USE.

**Use of Cyanogen and Foot-pump.**—Cyanogen A' dust when exposed to the air gives off a gas that is deadly to rodents and insect pests and kills them almost instantaneously. To kill rats and fleas, it is pumped into a sub-burrow with a cyanogen foot-pump. To do this the delivery tube of the foot-pump is placed in the burrow, and wet sand is packed round it and pumping commences. As soon as pumping starts, dust will be seen issuing from a number of holes indicating that they connect with the main system. These holes should be plugged up with wet mud to retain the gas and the other burrows treated in a similar manner. It is not necessary to treat every hole in a rodent, and the exact number that it is necessary to treat will be largely a matter of experience. As a guide it may be said that if the dust is seen issuing from an opening, as far distant as fifteen feet from the one treated, the tube should be inserted at the point and the pumping continued, and so on at regular intervals in order to secure sufficient concentration to be sure of killing all the rats and fleas.

When cyanogen is used for the extermination of rats which select darkening houses, barns or poultry yards, the occupants of these places should be excluded while the fumigation work is being carried on, otherwise, some of the gas might leak up through the flooring or the walls of these places and cause injury to the occupants if they are allowed to remain. Care should be taken to see that these places are thoroughly aired-out before allowing persons, food or domestic animals to return. For a well-ventilated room the airing period should be not less than 12 hours duration after fumigation.

The following notes "Don'ts" should be carefully noted for guidance—

- (1) Don't fail to keep the tin tightly closed to avoid loss of gas.
- (2) Don't inhale close to the open tin.
- (3) Don't expose open stove or open fire to the material and wait until it is completely dried out.
- (4) Don't leave the material where it can be reached by children or irresponsible persons.
- (5) Don't forget that cyanogen must not be used for fumigating dwellings except where the work is performed by or under the supervision of experienced fumigators.
- (6) Don't allow pet animals or live-stock to approach vicinity during operations or four hours after. In the treatment of houses and out-buildings allow 24 hours or more ventilation.
- (7) Don't leave any of the dust in the dustbin. When you have finished, return any remaining to the tin.

**Cost of cyanogen fumigation.**—One lb. of cyanogen is sufficiently sufficient to fumigate about 250 sq. ft. houses. Under village conditions, one village post station with two mandals may be able to fumigate only about 100 sq. ft. houses per day allowing sufficient rest at frequent intervals. The cost of cyanogen is Rs. 5-12-0 per lb. in 5 lb. packets, Rs. 1-6-0 per lb. in 25 lb. packets, and Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. in 100 lb. packets. A village station with a foot-pump costs Rs. 25. From these facts it is possible to estimate any volume of cyanogen fumigation under the prevailing conditions of Indian villages. "Cyanogen A' dust and pump are sold by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Ltd., Madras. "Cyanogen A' dust can be obtained in 5 lb., 1 lb., 5 lb. and 25 lb. tins and 100 lb. drums.

**Resistance of the rat of 'Cyanogen' in Cumbham Taluk, Madras district.**—The results of fumigation in Cumbham Taluk, Madras district, may be briefly summarized thus. In six localities where fumigation was done on the early detection of rat foci, the epidemic was promptly suppressed. Twenty localities were investigated during the course of progressing epidemics, but in all these cases except five, referred to below, the infection was brought under control in a highly satisfactory manner. Four localities were

designated after the epidemic had run its full course, and none of these were reported infection so far, during the present plague season. Two localities which were immediately threatened with plague, were designated and none of these have so far reported infection. In two villages the results were rather disappointing. It may be said of these two villages, that owing to lack of willing co-operation of the people, work could not be complete to secure satisfaction.

It may be noted that to date, no deaths (except the accidental death of one child), and two persons have occurred during the investigation operations. The investigations could not be carried without any protective masks, and they were used the more for it. In spite of instructions, according to recent enquiries made in about 200 designated houses, about 5 per cent of the houses were re-occupied and used for sleeping purposes, the same day of investigation, and about 20 per cent the next day, and all the rest would the next three days. Nothing apparent happened in any of these houses. On several occasions, persons were left in rooms, soon after investigation. No casualty has yet been observed among them.

The minimum safety period for human occupation depends directly on the facilities available for ventilation of the designated houses. It may be said that a well-ventilated house may not be deemed fit for human occupation, if hours after investigation. For ill-ventilated rooms, this period may be fixed at however long it may vary depending on the circumstances of each case, provided that, during the interval, the available sources of air supply are kept open.

One hundred and twenty-three designated rat burrows were tested for the effects of residual "cyanogen" by having in rats into them. The results show that HCN is a concentration lethal to rats could be put up in designated rat holes up to a point of about two weeks.

## APPENDIX A.2.

[See Standing Order 9]

### *Memorandum on Plague Prevention Measures.*

Plague, as we know it in India, is a disease of rats in which man and a few of the lower animals participate. The disease is caused by the invasion of the body by the plague bacillus. The plague bacillus is spread from rat to rat, and from rat to man, and to certain other of the lower animals, by the bite of the rat flea. The fact that man is susceptible to the disease is the reason of course that the disease is of such importance to the public health of India, but it must be remembered that from the point of view of the plague bacillus, if such an expression be permitted, man is relatively of small account. As epidemics of plague among man is but an index of the epidemic that is raging among the rat population of the community. Were there no rats, or were rats less "domesticated," or were the habits and customs of people in this country such that rats found it difficult to obtain food and shelter in human habitations, plague, as a human disease, would disappear from India. The fact that the association between rats and men is so close in this country is the sole reason why plague is so serious a factor in our vital statistics.

If the significance of these simple facts be grasped, measures for the eradication of plague as a human disease suggest themselves. Every effort should be made to induce the people of this country to realize that the sympathy with which they gladly suffer the rat to share their food, and find shelter in their houses, is directly responsible for the fact that they suffer and die from this disease. Once this lesson has been driven home plague as a human disease will cease to afflict the community occasionally.

In the meantime, it is necessary to consider what measures can be undertaken most profitably to save the people in spite of themselves, realizing that the degree of success obtainable will depend in some measure on the amount of co-operation secured.

One of the most remarkable facts about outbreaks of plague in India is the remarkably constant seasonal prevalence that the disease exhibits in any given part of the country. For example, plague epidemics always reach their height in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces in the month of April; in the east of the United Provinces and in Bihar in the month of March; in the south of the peninsula (Tamil Nadu) about October; in Bombay City, about March. Thus the human epidemic depends, in great measure, on that season of the year when rats are most numerous. The number of rat-days is dependent upon conditions of atmospheric humidity and temperature.

This dependence upon climatic conditions explains, not only why plague has a constant seasonal prevalence in any given area, but also why the disease is much more violent and widespread in some years than in others. Thus severe epidemics in the north of India have always been preceded by unusually damp weather in the cold weather months.

In places where rats are very numerous plague may develop when climatic conditions are adverse, i.e., when rat-fest are scarce, but plague tends to disappear with the advent of hot dry weather.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that anti-rat measures, directed towards the eradication of plague infection, can be prosecuted with most chance of success in the hot dry months when plague cases and foci of infection are fewest. The relatively plague-free season should synchronous with maximum anti-plague effort and not be regarded as a suitable time for a cessation of anti-plague measures.

Anti-plague measures can be grouped under four heads:—

- (a) Rat elimination or the prevention of rat infestation. This comprises such modifications in the habits, customs, and dwellings of a community as will result in a diminished rat infestation in the houses of the people and make the association between rats and men less intimate than at present.
- (b) Measures designed to protect the rat population of any given town or village from plague infection. These entail a clear understanding of the manner in which plague infection is carried from place to place.
- (c) Rat destruction designed, as in (a), to diminish the chances of infection, and to keep the rat population at so low a level that if plague be introduced the severity of the resulting epidemic will be appreciably diminished.
- (d) If our efforts under these three heads fail to keep plague out it is left to try and render the human population immune to attacks of the disease by means of inoculation, or to remove the population at risk from close association with infected rats. The latter involves the evacuation of infected dwellings and the provision of temporary accommodation outside the rat-infested, plague-infected area.

Measures included under (a), (b) and (c) can be carried out at any season of the year; measures under (d) are generally applicable only in the plague season.

Segregation of the sick is not essential. For all practical purposes the patient suffering from bubonic plague is not capable of infecting those in close attendance on him. Such a statement is not true of pneumonic plague. Small outbreaks of this disease, which is extremely infectious, are occasionally experienced in India. These are, however, of infrequent occurrence and of small extent when compared with the incidence of bubonic plague.

It will be noted that of the four 'components' of a plague epidemic, viz., the plague bacillus, the rat, the rat flea, and man, only the rat and man have been specifically mentioned in this preliminary discussion of preventive measures. The plague bacillus is so short-lived outside the body of either the rat-flea, the rat, or man, that for practical purposes it need not be considered as possessing an independent existence. Similarly, the vectors of the rat-flea is so dependent on the plentiful supply of rats which they parasitize, and live so short a life apart from its proper host, especially if it be infested with plague, that 'rat-flea' measures require no special mention. Such measures will be referred to when (b) is under detailed consideration; they have very decided value and should in no case be overlooked.

#### I.—RAT ELIMINATION.

A full knowledge of the habits and customs of the rat is essential to the successful prosecution of anti-plague measures.

1. The rat.—The average Indian house rat, *Rattus*, is a very domesticated animal and is rarely found far from human habitation. For shelter it seeks the darkest corners of the dwelling, especially if such offer facilities for burrowing and a convenient supply of food. Such dark corners are to be found in almost any Indian dwelling. The rat possesses remarkable powers of climbing, and the ordinary kitchen mud wall offers no difficulties. A hard, smooth vertical surface free from irregularities and projections is not easily surmounted. A

water-pipe or a drain-pipe which can be grasped by the rat's legs and led is easily overpassed. A ledge, projecting horizontally some inches or more from the wall, if quite smooth and hard on the under surface, presents an insurmountable obstacle. A rat may succeed in jumping on to a ledge 3 ft high but not one 5 feet high.

Grain is the natural food of *Mus rattus*, which is very largely vegetarian in its habits: in certain circumstances the house rat will devour 'meat,' or even the dead bodies of other rats, but uncooked grain is their chief article of diet. The variety of grain that is most attractive to rats differs in different parts of the country, but the rats of any given locality are remarkably conservative. Usually the rat hases that variety of grain which forms the staple food of the human population among which it dwells. Thus the rats of Poona prefer wheat to anything else; the rats of Madras are rice-eaters; the rats of Sholapur affect an equal preference for jowar and bajra. Very noticeable, too, is the faculty with which the rat is able to identify dough made from the flour of the grain to which it is accustomed when several varieties are offered in exactly similar form. The addition of such substances as yeast, fish, cheese, sugar, fat, condiments or salt, as a flavouring to dough made of flour and water, does not in any way render the mixture more palatable or attractive to the rat. This statement is at variance with commonly accepted notions and many will find it difficult to credit that a rat has no very great partiality for cheese, for example. Nevertheless the above statement is based on the results of numerous controlled observations designed to determine this special point. It is not contended that rats won't eat such substances as those enumerated above, at times they will eat almost anything; nevertheless they exhibit unambiguously a preference for grain, or flour made from grain in the form of a paste, in preference to all else, and they like it best unflavoured. Finally, rats must have water if their food be dry; sufficient water is obtainable from flesh, or wet vegetables or grass.

A rat becomes sexually mature at a little over two months: the most common number of young at a litter is five. The sexes closely approximate each other in number. So prolific are rats that given sufficient food and shelter a pair of rats may become eight pairs in the course of a year.

In most parts of India the majority of *Mus rattus* burrow: burrowing does not appear to be essential provided shelter and freedom from molestation can be secured, a state of affairs that is everywhere found in Indian localities.

Rats do not commonly migrate far from their homes.

There then are the more important of the characteristics of the Indian house rat which plays so important a part in the spread of plague. Successful efforts at rat elimination and rat destruction necessitate a display of intelligence, energy, persistence and a lively understanding of their habits and customs as outlined above.

Before considering measures in detail it may be worth while to refer to the economic aspects of the case. An adult rat consumes upwards of 1 oz. of grain each day. Let us take the case of an Indian town with a human population of a quarter of a million people. Such a town at a very low estimate will have a rat population amounting to half a million. Let us suppose that the rats of this town have a preference for a grain selling at ten annas for the rupee. The rat population of this town would consume grain each day to the value of Rs. 1,170 and at the same time do a vast amount of damage to human property of other kinds. (This sum is equivalent to Rs. 1-15-0 per head of population per annum, an amount which if devoted to public health would insure freedom from plague and many other diseases as well). Truly the inhabitants of this country are as gladly suffering the rat suffer in other ways than those of disease and death.

2. Rat elimination.—Energetic and sustained rat-destruction campaigns, carried out on lines such as those that will be described hereafter and with due attention to detail, will do much towards keeping the rat population at a low level with a consequent markedly diminished risk of plague-infection and the certainty of a much milder epidemic, should the disease gain a foothold, than would otherwise be the case. Such measures have the great disadvantage that they necessitate sustained effort which is very difficult to secure



in India when a few years' freedom from plague so commonly engenders a false sense of security. If halfheartedly carried out, the results will be most disappointing and the number of those who claim that rat-destruction campaigns are useless, and consequently waste of funds will be increased.

Moreover, rat-destruction campaigns are of only temporary benefit and it is necessary first to consider whether the houses, latrines, and customs of the people cannot be so modified as to render the association between the rat and human population less close than it is at present. As things are there is no link to the amount of food and shelter that the average Indian house affords to the rat. In this connection it would be well to draw attention to the fact that the two terms 'rat-proof' and 'rat-free' as applied to dwellings and storerooms are by no means synonymous. Very little advantage is gained if the floors, walls and roof of buildings be so constructed as to make it impossible for rats to burrow through, if such crevices offer no lack of food and shelter to rats and if insects and eggs pass through doors and other apertures be not prevented by some special device. This need of working is very necessary: in many parts of India one can see buildings that have been made 'rat-proof,' but having, at the same time, a very large number of rats. Should wonder that such haphazard endeavours to abolish plague have not with a degree of success in any way commensurate with the comparatively large outlays that some such schemes have involved.

These remarks must not be construed as meaning that public buildings are not preferable in every way to huts, but the presence of walls and floors is not in itself sufficient to ensure freedom from rats.

Even in Indian buildings something can be done to render eliminating the rat. The rat population of any place is directly determined by the amount of food and shelter that such place affords. All measures that lessen the amount of food and shelter for rats automatically effect a reduction in the number of rats. Protection of stores of food from the depredations of rats, and efficient scavenging, are thus anti-plague measures of the first importance.

## II.—PROTECTION OF THE RATS OF A COMMUNITY FROM PLAGUE.

Before embarking on a detailed description of active rat-destruction measures it will be well to consider how best to protect the rat-population of any town from becoming infected with plague or to make the true-present possibility of such an occurrence less likely. To this end it is important to bear in mind the methods by which plague-infection is conveyed from place to place.

1. *Grain and plague.*—It is a common experience to find plague in towns and villages beginning in the close vicinity of markets and grain stores, and it is important to have a clear conception as to why this should be so. As things are at present the rat population of any given town or village is very much larger in the neighbourhood of markets and grain stores than in other localities, with the result that when plague is present the rat epidemic is likely to be more widespread in such localities than elsewhere. It follows that grain exported from a plague-infected town to another, goes from a part of the town of dispatch where plague is most severe, to a part of the receiving town where the rat population is at a maximum. Not only so but grain and similar merchandise offer facilities for the transport of rats which baggage consisting of personal effects rarely affords. Plague-infected rats are likely to be much more harmful as plague-infecting agents than are those alone which, apart from their definitive hosts, are short-lived especially if infertile.

From these and other considerations it follows that the methods of grain storage and grain transport are of paramount importance in plague-infected and plague-threatened India, where the grain trade is in a very special sense a 'dangerous trade,' and as such demands very close supervision. There is a large mass of epidemiological evidence to show that the rate of diffusion of plague-infection is very slow when it has to rely on the movements of the human population per se, but that the movements of grain afford facilities for the dissemination of infection equalled by no other agency. Were the grain stores of India kept relatively rat-free a marked and rapid diminution of plague would most assuredly result. Is such a recommendation as impossible of attainment, or as difficult, as is too easily assumed?

A great deal can be done with no prohibitive delay. In discussing this matter it is important to bear in mind certain facts regarding the habits of rats cited above. They explain the logical basis of the following desiderata of grain stores:—

- (a) Whenever possible the wholesale storage of grain should be effected in buildings apart from those in which retail trade is carried on.
- (b) Wholesale grain stores should not be situated in close proximity to densely-crowded areas of a city.
- (c) Wholesale grain stores should never be utilized for purposes of human habitation.
- (d) Barring is noted that water is essential for the life of the rat, no water accessible to rats, or fresh vegetables should be allowed in wholesale grain stores.
- (e) As rats are unable to dismount a smooth horizontal projection of plain iron, such a ledge surrounding a grain store on the top of a plinth 3 feet high is effective in prohibiting the ingress of rats. On the sides of the building in which the doors are situated this ledge can conveniently be enlarged into a platform 2 feet or 2 feet 6 inches in width. Reinforced concrete is a suitable material for such ledges and platforms.
- (f) The roof of the godown should overhang the platform and ledge to prevent the accumulation of rain water thereon.
- (g) No steps or similar means of facilitating ingress should be allowed. To prevent the inconvenience caused by the absence of such steps will be found considerable. For unloading sacks of grain designed for such a store the bullock cart can be parked close to the platform, which is also at a convenient height to facilitate the deposit thence of sacks from a man's back.
- (h) Rats will from time to time be introduced into such a store, but they will be compelled to leave in search of water and should find their return extremely difficult.
- (i) In villages and places where the cost of such public buildings is prohibitive, relatively rat-free stores can be made of almost any material, provided the roof is water-tight, by raising the floor on uprights surrounded by rat guards similar in design to those currently employed on ships' cabins. These uprights should be at least three feet high and would support the beams on which the floor runs. The floor might be made of wood. The space underneath the floor can be left open and kept free from weeds and rank growth with but little trouble.

The above suggestions should be sufficient to enable 'rat-free' godowns, suitable for any requirements, to be designed. Provided the principles on which the suggestions are made be borne in mind, suggestions which are all based on an appreciation of the habits of rats, these godowns will be so constructed and kept as to ensure a remarkably decreased rat population.

Other means of diminishing the risk of the conveyance of plague-infection through the medium of grain and similar merchandise will suggest themselves. The distribution of the facilities, at present existing, for rats to enter goods wagons and carts; the breaking up bulk of consignments of grain; the erection of public platforms on which grain needed here can be barged; these and similar measures all require attention in certain cases. Enough has been said to draw attention to the importance of the grain trade in the spread of plague and the above suggestions and principles should suffice to indicate how the danger can be minimized, if not entirely averted.

3. Other means of conveying plague-infection.—Grain and similar merchandise has been considered at length to emphasize their importance, but it is not contended that they afford the only means of conveying plague-infection. Clothing and bedding from plague-infected houses may contain infected rodents; the chance, however, of such finding a susceptible rat as a host, without which they cannot give rise to an epidemic, is sufficiently remote to explain the fact that merchandise is a more potent source of plague-infection.

When articles from a plague-infected source are of such a nature as to render them likely to harbour fleas they can be rendered innocuous by exposure to the direct rays of the sun. The ground used for the purpose should be so chosen that the sun is able to shine on it for the whole of each day. It should be flat, devoid of grass, stones, or anything which might afford shelter to fleas. Preferably it should be covered with a smooth layer of fine sand three inches deep. The surface temperature of the sand should be at least 120° F. to ensure the destruction of all fleas. One hour's exposure in such conditions is sufficient for the purpose of disinfection. Thick coats and areas should be turned once or twice during the process. No articles should be placed within three feet of the edge of this sand.

### III.—RAT DESTRUCTION.\*

Careful attention to detail and a knowledge of all that has been said above regarding the habits and customs of rats are essential to success in any rat-destruction campaign. Not infrequently rat destruction as a plague measure has been stultified or undone on the results of attempts at rat-trapping with traps into which entry is difficult, and from which escape is scarcely easy, or of attempts at poisoning with substances which poison rats or snail, or both, which is positively repulsive to rats.

1. Rat poison.—Poison if intelligently used can accomplish much by means of a "poison mangle," a rapid reduction in the rat population can be effected. The chief disadvantage of the mangle is the nuisance caused by the decomposing bodies of dead rats, a nuisance which is avoid however when compared with the danger of plague that rat infestation denotes. The selection of a suitable poison is the most important consideration. Most of the rat poisons on the market will kill rats if the rats can be induced to swallow sufficient but most of them are distasteful or positively repulsive to rats. All phosphorus poisons possess this disadvantage, their infernal odour also makes them objectionable. The most satisfactory of all poisons, and happily the cheapest, is barium carbonate. Barium carbonate occurs in nature, unfortunately not in any quantity in India, and is a heavy white tasteless lustrous powder that is almost insoluble in water. As a rat poison it is certain in its action and safe to handle. When mixed with flour and water it in no way makes the mixture less palatable to rats who seem quite unable to detect its presence in spite of their singularly acute sensitiveness of taste and smell. Poison baits are best made as follows:—

One pound of powdered native barium carbonate is mixed thoroughly in an encaustic basin with three pounds of flour made from the grain which constitutes the staple food of the locality in which operations are to be carried out. Sufficient water is added to make the whole into a fairly firm paste. The resulting mass is sufficient for some 2,000 baits, each containing three grains of poison, which are conveniently rolled into pill form. Clean hands and dishes are necessary to avoid imparting to the baits extremely taste and odour which may destroy their attractiveness. Baits should be made fresh each day as a hard stale bait is rarely eaten by the rat.

Poison baits made in the manner described should be laid in the evening, four baits to a small piece of paper being placed in situations readily accessible to rats but not so readily accessible to children and domestic animals. Twelve baits, three groups, will be found generally sufficient for an average sized Indian house. A careful record of the baits set should be kept, and in the morning all unconsumed baits should be collected and destroyed, care being made of the number consumed wholly or in part, and the dead rats found.

\* All that is new in the following paragraphs, relating to the use of poison baits, is the outcome of experiments well designed and carried by controlled experiments that have been carried out by P. S. D. Chitt in the course of an inquiry that was planned and conducted by Major F. D. G. Hambro, I.M.S., under the auspices of the Indian Economic Field Association.

† The only rat in the only sack of barium that should be used. Barium sulphate or barites, the most common barium salt, is useless as a rat poison.

‡ Fifteen grains of barium carbonate will severely kill a rat; 25 grains is fatal to children. Dogs are withstood a dose of 100 grains.

should be treated and destroyed. This process can be repeated daily until no more rats are concerned. Another feature of the village or town can be carried out some two weeks later. When baiting is being carried out special efforts should be made to encourage householders to keep all other available food for rats covered up, especially at night. In laying baits the presence of rat holes, or other indications of the presence of rats, will afford useful indications as to where baits can be laid with most chance of success.

If rat poisoning be carried out with careful attention to all these details, a very notable degree of success will be achieved, with very appreciable benefit when plague threatens.

3. *Trapping*.—To effect a considerable diminution in the rat population and to keep it at a low level by means of trapping is a relatively expensive measure and one that requires careful and intelligent supervision if results commensurate with the outlay are to be secured. It is a measure, however, that usually excites less opposition than does the use of poison baits, and if trapping operations be conducted with energy and with due regard to detail they are of very considerable value as a plague-preventive measure.

Many rat-traps on the market are defective in design and construction. Traps tested haphazard have very varying degrees of efficiency, and recent observations have shown that the size of the trap, the size of the inlet, the strength of the trap, the ceremony with which the flag fits the frame designed for its reception, are all important points in determining the efficiency of the trap. Other things being equal the larger the diameter of the inlet the more satisfactory the trap. Experiments designed to determine the type of trap best suited to Indian requirements are now in progress, and it is hoped that specifications of the best all-round trap will soon be available.

Traps should be checked only sufficiently often to ensure freedom from rust. Frequent washing of the traps is not recommended; rats are not attracted by cleanliness which appears to make them suspicious.

The traps are best baited with a small quantity of the staple food-grain of the community or of flour made therewith in the form of dough. In the hot weather, fresh green vegetables, *notably* cucumbers, make an attractive bait.

To obtain the most economical results each house should be trapped once each week. One trap for every two rooms of an Indian house will probably suffice. All traps should be set out at night and collected early in the morning. All rats caught can be drowned or destroyed in some humane manner, their bodies being burnt. In the presence of plague, when a rapid reduction in the rat population is a matter of moment, more frequent trapping can be carried out with advantage. For systematic trapping a number of traps equal to 5 per cent of the human population will be found sufficient. Frequent inspection of traps, with the provision for repair of all found defective, is essential.

#### IV.—PROPERTIES OF A COMMUNITY IN THE PRESENCE OF RAT PLAGUE.

*Isolation and evacuation of infected dwellings*.—When plague has obtained a foothold in a town, or when plague threatens, it will be necessary to press the claims of isolation with plague victims. It is not necessary to urge here the remarkable protection that inoculation affords to the individual; this is now well recognized. In the midst of an epidemic inoculation remains the most important of all plague measures.

Evacuation of infected dwellings should also be encouraged provided always that accommodation for the people rendered temporarily homeless be provided in the vicinity. Suitable disinfectants and isolation from infected to uninfected places is productive of much harm and should be actively discouraged. The inhabitants of towns and villages do well, in their own interests, to record such plague refugees as cold welcome.

As long as things remain as they are, these two measures, inoculation and controlled vaccination, will be as necessary and as important as they are at present. It must be remembered, however, that plague in India is a disease of rats, first and last and that these very valuable measures, inoculation and vaccination, designed to afford protection to the human population do not strike at the root of the evil.

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## APPENDIX A-3

### *Memorandum on Plague.*

#### I.—THE COMMUNICATION OF PLAGUE.

The methods by which plague is communicated should by this time be known to all classes of the population. Briefly, to recapitulate, plague is a disease of rats which can be communicated to man and to a few of the lower animals by bites of rat flea which have fed on plague-infected rats. If there were no rats or if rats could not readily scurry food and shelter in human habitations, plague would disappear. Unfortunately the association between rats and human beings in India is so intimate that an epidemic of plague among the rats of a community is a deadly menace to the lives of the people whose houses they infest.

2. The rat flea which carries plague cannot travel far on its own legs and is of course most commonly carried by the rat itself, but, as rats usually do not wander far from their holes, infection can only be spread in this way to limited extent. Rats and fleas, however, are frequently carried for long distances by road, by train or in ships, concealed in grain bags, haggags, or clothing; and man also occasionally carries the flea on his person or clothing. In these ways infection is transported from district to district and even from provinces to provinces.

#### II.—HISTORY AND PREVALENCE OF PLAGUE.

3. The epidemics of the past twenty-five years have established two facts about plague which are of vital importance to the proper organization of preventive measures. These facts are—

- (1) that plague tends to attain its maximum incidence at certain seasons of the year, and
- (2) that it is apt to reappear again and again in the same localities and even in the same houses.

4. A. Seasonal recrudescence.—The seasonal recrudescence of plague is due to climatic conditions. Plague among rats is most acute when rats are most numerous. Rat flea are most numerous when conditions of atmospheric humidity and temperature are most favourable for their propagation. Such conditions are more favourable at some seasons than others and in some years there is other years. For example, the worst epidemics in Northern India have always been preceded by abnormally damp weather in the cold season. It may happen that where the rat population is excessively large, plague may develop even where conditions are not favourable to the flea, but everywhere the intensity of plague declines with the advent of hot dry weather.

5. B. Local recrudescence.—The recurrence of plague in the same locality or in the same building is due to causes which should be ascertainable. Plague may be epidemic, i.e., cases may occur all the year round, as they do in South Russia. On the other hand, plague may be not epidemic but imported. Plague may repeatedly reappear in the same locality because such locality is peculiarly attractive to rats, or because it is peculiarly exposed to infection from outside. Both these causes are usually at work, as in the case of a grain godown customarily used for the storage of grain brought from a place which is perennially infected.

6. It is unfortunate that no accurate record exists for any town in this Presidency of the seasons and history of the plague epidemics which have afflicted it, nor has any special attention been directed to the localities and buildings in which the outbreaks began, or to

the sources from which infection has been imported. Yet these factors should be well known to the local authorities, and should be the very foundation of their preventive policy. Recent inquiries have, for example, elicited the following facts:—

- (a) Salem district is regularly infected from the Mysore State through Hater, and once plague appears in that town, it is a matter of a few weeks or even days for it to make its appearance in Salem town itself.
- (b) In Chelavatore town, Uppigalavayam and the weavers' and blacksmiths' quarters are well-known foci of infection from which plague spreads year by year, and the town itself is periodically infected from Mysore State or from South Kanara.

7. It is obvious that preventive measures which ignore fundamental factors of the kind can have little practical value. It is a needless extravagance, for instance, to attempt to destroy the rat population of a whole town instead of concentrating effort on the localities where the rat population is most dense, or where grain or cotton free from seeds known to be infected is habitually stored. Until exact information is on record for every town which is subject to epidemics, as to the fact and chronology of plague infection, the preventive staff is groping in the dark.

8. The first duty of a health staff is therefore that of investigation. To illustrate the kind of investigation needed, plague mortality figures for the five towns, Bellary, Chelavatore, Salem, Mangalore and Vaniyankudi, have been collected for the twenty years, 1902-21, and graphs have been prepared showing the average monthly mortality in each. The first group demonstrates the seasonal prevalence which plague exhibits everywhere. The second group of graphs gives the actual deaths by months for the same period, and illustrates the irregularity with which epidemics have appeared in the towns in question. While perfect accuracy cannot be claimed for the figures on which they are based, the graphs prove the need for ascertaining why plague should break out in a given year and suggest at irregular intervals of two, three or more years. There must be some reasons for these irregularly occurring recurrences and it is only by intensive inquiry that the causes can be ascertained.

9. Experience proves that in towns and villages susceptible to epidemics, infection usually spreads from grain dealers' shops, cloth bazaar and petty shops which afford special facilities in the form of food and shelter for the multiplication of rats. The first duty of a local health authority is therefore to compile an accurate record of the following points:—

- (a) the location, method of construction of granaries for trade as well as for household purposes, and their relation to the source of epidemics.
- (b) the railway premises, their environment and the relation of plague to such premises, and
- (c) other subsidiary sources such as imperfect drainage, storage of commodities or garbage conducive to the harbouring or breeding of rats.

### III.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

10. Preventive measures may be either A. Seasonal or B. Permanent.

11. A. Seasonal Preventive Measures.—The seasonal measures to be taken may be divided under four heads:—(a) rat destruction, (b) cleanliness, (c) control of movement of (i) goods and (ii) persons, and (d) vaccination.

12. (a) Rat destruction.—It is doubtful whether rat destruction has ever been thoroughly carried out in any district. There has been entire lack of organization, there has been little expenditure of money and no case has been taken to deal systematically with well-known infected areas. In order to be effective, rat operations must be organized on a large scale throughout the non-epidemic season and especially a month or two before the date of probable recurrence. As already pointed out, it is useless to attempt to destroy the whole of the rats in a town. Extensive operations must be directed towards keeping down the rat population in and around these areas

known to be foci of plague recrudescence. Traps and poison baits should be used alternately over periods of about ten days, care being taken that baits and poison pills are renewed daily. Exaggerated and sustained campaigns carried out on times lost will help to keep the rat population at a low level, and a reduced rat population, even if it increases as possibly to come, is incapable of maintaining a serious epidemic, but if sustained effort be not secured, and if the campaign be not carried out systematically, the results will be disappointing and will kindle the popular suspicion as to the value of rat destruction. It is obvious that, if the best results are to be obtained, the local health authorities must concentrate attention on those foci which investigation has shown to be the danger spots.

13. (c) *Cleanliness*.—Insanitary conditions and overcrowding favour incubation by rats and are important factors in determining the spread of plague. Whilst persons who live under healthy and sanitary conditions run but little risk. The habit of using the streets and lanes as depositories for filth, refuse and garbage affords an abundant food supply for the rats. Rats will not run on where they can get no food, and special attention should therefore be paid to the systematic removal of garbage and rubbish and the general cleanliness of dwellings, house-drains, gutters, court-yards and their surroundings. The improvement of conservancy in towns and villages is one of the primary duties of a local body, and the health staff should take every possible step to ensure that this factor in the spread of plague does not exist in the area for which it is responsible.

14. It would be of immense advantage to the public health of India if the people generally could be brought to realise the importance of a periodic cleansing of the house. It is not a process that involves expense. All that is needed is a little trouble. It should be within the power of local health authorities to educate public opinion in this matter. The periodic exposure to the sun's rays of the bedding, clothing and ground contents of houses situated in a known plague focus has been known to prevent outbreaks of plague, and is a measure which should be carried out regularly. If the houses were completely emptied once a week for a month or so before the plague season sets in and all the contents were spread out in the sun for 4-6 hours, not only would rats be disturbed (swarms of rats are often to be found in bundles of old bedding and rag) but the rat flea would be killed off.

15. (c) *Control of movement*—(i) *Grain*.—By far the most important factor in the dissemination of rat infestation is the grain trade. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that if once the movements and storage of grain could be effectively controlled the danger of plague infection would be almost negligible. In some districts the cotton trade, and in others the jaggery trade, are also a source of danger, but it is the movements of grain that require the closest attention of the preventive staff.

15. (a) *Control of movement*—(i) *Grain*.—By far the most important reason and the source from which a particular town ordinarily derives its grain can generally be ascertained by local enquiry. It is incumbent on the local health authorities to study closely the grain movements on the area within their charge, and place on record the areas from which and to which grain is ordinarily transported in each month of the year. It should, if possible, trace the main mechanism of the local grain trade is ascertained, to induce merchants and the railway authorities to inform the preventive staff of any deviations from the normal which may lead to the introduction of infection into, or its dissemination within, the area in which they are operating.

17. It is not often possible or even desirable to prohibit the movement of goods from an infected area. It should, however, be possible to arrange for the examination of consignments from areas known to be infected either before delivering to the consignee or in transport or at the place of export before shipment. The last alternative is undoubtedly the safest and best. But it cannot be provided for except by close co-operation between the authorities of (a) the place of export, (b) the place of import and (c) the railways.

18 *Railways*.—There is no doubt that the part played by railways in the spread of plague infection has received nothing like the attention it demands.

19. Plague Regulations Nos. 7 and 8 lay down the measures which railways are to be compelled to carry out. The railway authorities at the instance of the Government have in certain cases attempted to carry out the measures, and have undertaken other preventive measures such as inoculation, evacuation of those evacuated from the infected area. But there is no record of any attempt at co-operation on the part of either local bodies or railways. Preventive measures are usually carried out by such sporadically without any concerted co-operation. As a consequence, the results obtained have been inconspicuous with the expenditure of money and energy involved, and have led to the general belief that anti-plague measures are valueless. The failure of these authorities to act in concert is a serious administrative defect. The military authorities in the Presidency have all agreed to do everything in their power to assist, and it is incumbent on all local health authorities to keep the local railway officers in touch with the measures they intend to take, and to invite their co-operation to so far as railway colonies and station premises are concerned. As soon as the local health authorities are ready with their plans of campaign, they should inform the railway authorities of the steps they propose to take. Railway goods yards and stores are frequently known hot beds for plague, and whenever a local board or municipality carries out preventive measures in the vicinity, identical measures should be conducted simultaneously in the railway yards.

20. (b) *Passes*.—Control of the movements of persons is of less importance than that of goods. The passport system has been discarded. The segregation of the sick is not essential. The disinfection of clothes and baggage is not generally practicable. In the case of towns it is well nigh impossible to give effect to the provisions of Plague Regulation No. 10.

21. *Village boycott*.—In the case of the ordinary village, there is no real reason why the headman should not compel persons suspected of coming from an infected place to leave his clothes and personal effects unattended on, in the afternoon, to remain outside for a couple of days. Nor should he have difficulty in preventing great assemblies from getting into his village until both grain and bags have been disinfectant by the sun. In some parts of the Presidency this system of 'village boycott' has been adopted with success by the villagers on their own initiative. But there is reason to believe that villagers are not generally aware of the drastic powers with which their headman is invested.

22. It is regrettable that in the past this very useful measure has been almost entirely neglected, and there seems to be great need for spreading information regarding this measure among the people of the Presidency. Where it has been adopted, it has proved of the greatest value, and all district health authorities should see that the people in their districts are made fully aware of their powers in this respect and of the value of these powers.

23. *Evacuation* may also be encouraged, but it rests with local bodies to provide accommodation for those who have been evicted from infected localities. Evacuees should be carefully controlled by the health staff who should see that temporary huts are erected on a convenient and suitable site and that they are occupied only after the bedding, clothing and other personal effects from the evacuated houses have been well exposed to the sun's rays. Emigration from infected to uninfected places is commonly responsible for the spread of plague, and local bodies and their health staff should endeavor to control any such movement, and should encourage villagers and townsfolk to carry out the method of village boycott already described. Plague refugees should at all times be accorded a very cord welcome. The close supervision of all such movements is, in any case, a very important duty devolving on district health staffs, and the duty is not rendered any easier when the people carry out these migrations, as they usually do, surreptitiously and during the hours of darkness.

24. (c) *Inoculation*.—Once plague has occurred or threatens to break out, no time should be lost in conducting an inoculation campaign. The contention that inoculation efforts need not be regarded upon here, but the general population are either entirely ignorant of its value or lack on it with distrust. District health staffs will find



simple steps for their energy and activity in carrying on prophylactic work on the subject of plague inoculation. It should be brought to the daily notice of the people by public demonstrations in the streets, if necessary. It is of little use asking the ordinary person to go to the hospital if he wishes to be inoculated. He will listen, and then find he has neither time nor inclination to go so far. Opportunities to be inoculated must be brought to the individual at a time suitable to him, and this means a considerable concentration of staff and effort if any success is to be attained. That this method can bear fruit was demonstrated by the campaign carried out in Madras town in 1933 by Colonel Hurley and his assistants. In the course of eighteen weeks, they were able to perform 78,745 inoculations out of a total population of 323,804. Special inoculation campaigns should be started a month or more before the plague season begins, and effort should be concentrated on the population element in areas which are liable to infection or which have been infected in previous years.

25. *B. Permanent preventive measures.*—Permanent preventive measures may be classed under five heads:—(a) control over the location of trades and industries which attract rats, (b) construction of rat-proof and rat-free premises, etc., (c) sewerage, especially drainage, sewage and disposal of rubbish and filth, (d) better housing and (e) protection of railway premises.

26. (a) *Location of trades and industries.*—There is reason to believe that local bodies do not appreciate the responsibilities they undertake in the issue of licences. They are apt to regard licences merely as a sort of revenue which entitles no obligations. This theory is quite wrong. The grant of a licence under section 249 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, or 195 of the Local Boards Act, 1920, is intended to assure that certain classes of trades and industries which are dangerous to the public safety or public health are brought under the control of a responsible authority. In Schedule V of the District Municipalities Act and Schedule VII of the Local Boards Act, these trades and industries are specified, and the following items demand the particular attention of the local health authorities who are responsible for rendering the areas within their charge immune from plague:—

- (a) washing soiled clothes and keeping soiled clothes for the purposes of washing them, and washed clothes;
- (b) boiling paddy or campong;
- (c) melting butter or sulphur;
- (d) storing or otherwise dealing with manure, efflu, blood, bones, eggs, fruits, fish, horns or skins;
- (e) washing or drying wool or hair;
- (f) making fish-oil;
- (g) making soap—dyeing, boiling or pressing oil, making bricks, tint, pottery or lime;
- (h) manufacturing or distilling sugar; manufacturing artificial manure;
- (i) keeping a public bathing place, choultry or other rest-house for travellers, a hotel restaurant, eating house, coffee house, etc.;
- (j) preparing flour or articles made of flour for human consumption or sweetmeats;
- (k) selling grain or paddy wholesale or storing grain or paddy for the wholesale trade; and
- (l) manufacturing jaggery or sugar-candy.

27. It is within the power of municipal chairman to prohibit any of these manufactures or trades within the limits of his municipality, or within three miles of such limits, except under licence. Similar powers are given in the Local Boards Act to promoters of town boards. It is open to the chairman, or town board president as the case may be, to impose such conditions as the interest of public health may demand, and to refuse altogether to grant licences for the location of such trades and manufactures in areas where they are a menace to the public welfare. It is unnecessary to point out that the location of such trades or manufactures in a densely populated area is likely to encourage the increase of the rat population and to endanger the residential quarters in the vicinity to an outbreak of plague.

25. Grain houses and wholesale grain godowns are usually situated in the most densely populated areas of the towns and villages. From the point of view of trade, this may be most convenient, but, as regards prevention of plague, it is perhaps the worst possible arrangement which could be suggested. Municipal councils and local bodies should make it their policy to restrict the building of wholesale grain stores in specified areas, which are not densely populated and which are not likely to become so. The sites for these should be conveniently situated for railway and road traffic and for traffic.

26. A similar policy is needed in regard to other trades specified in Schedule V of the District Municipality Act which are dangerous to the public health by reason of the nuisances they afford to neighbouring.

27. (b) *Ret-proofing*.—In granting licences principal officers and other local bodies are requested to insist on what conditions they think fit. They may insist that no grain for wholesale trade is stored anywhere within their jurisdiction in a godown which is not rat-free. It is for them to decide whether or not they will avail themselves of the provisions of the law which enable them to safeguard the population within their jurisdiction. Local bodies may also undertake the construction of houses and godowns of their own, and this is of special importance in areas where loss of cultivation are known to exist. The construction of suitable rat-proof godowns as well as of other houses should prove a remunerative investment for local bodies provided they maintain, by an effective use of their licensing powers, control over the location of private godowns. The grant of conditional licences for grain houses and for godowns used for the storage of grain in localities which are densely populated should enable the local authorities, by adding to and withdrawing the conditions year by year, to effect a steady improvement in these 'plague spots' without undue irritation. In a few years the traders would probably find it more economical to erect the godowns built by the local body, and they should be encouraged to do so in every possible way. In any case storage of grain in densely populated areas should not be permitted except in rat-proof godowns, and wholesale grain stores should under no circumstances be utilized for purposes of human habitation. These again what applies to groceries applies with equal force to other trades and industries specified in Schedule V of the District Municipality Act.

28. The goodwill of grain merchants could be easily won if they could be brought to realize the enormous pecuniary loss they suffer by the depredations of rats. A single rat destroys a not inconsiderable quantity of grain in a year, and if this amount be expressed in terms of money, they would appreciate the fact that the storage of grain in a building which is not rat-proof is not sound business. In this connection the following facts are of interest.

29. The opinions expressed by Dr. Lee in his book *The Rat Problem* have been verified at after a series of experiments and are more or less universally approved. He states that (a) there are at least as many rats as there are human beings, and (b) each rat consumes each day a loss by the destruction of food and material of at least one farthing. Conditions for the breeding of rats being more favourable in India than in Great Britain, the application of the first statement to India, even only on the side of housing. The post-war prices of articles in Britain, on which the estimate of one farthing is based, will correspond in most cases with the current post-war prices in India, and the above estimate may therefore be applied also to India without much limitation. On the data furnished by Dr. Lee, every head of population in India incurs an economical loss of Rs. 5.75-0 per annum on account of the damage caused by rats. In the above calculation, the savings value of a rupee has been taken as two shillings.

30. Major Norman White, in his Memorandum on Plague issued with G.O. No. 506 P., dated 4th May 1918 states that even at a very low estimate there are at least twice as many rats in India as there are human beings and that each rat consumes upwards of three-fourths of an ounce of grain each day, and that, assuming the price of the grain preferred by the rats of ten annas per rupee, a loss of Rs. 1-11-0 is caused to each head of the population by the consumption of grain by the rats besides damage to property of other kinds. Considering the present prices of food-grains, Major Norman White's figures require revision. As the staple food-grain of the Madras Presidency, viz., rice sells at only about six annas per rupee, the loss caused

per head of population by the rat by destruction of grain alone would come to about Rs. 2.15-0; and at least another 50 per cent may be added as the value of other property damaged by the rat, making a total loss of Rs. 4-5-0 per head of the population in a year.

With reference to the above, it should be noted that Major Norman White considers that there are twice as many rats in human houses; while according to Boelter, the rat population approximates the human population in its numbers.

34. In Resolution No. 657 of the Government of India, Department of Education, passed with G.O. No. 190 P, dated 2nd November 1926, after a preliminary remark that it would be hazardous to make any computation of the damage caused by rats in India, it is stated that in British India alone the number of black rats (exclusive of other species) is about 375 millions—about 1½ rats per every head of the human population, and that the quantity of grain consumed by them in a year would be one million tons, equivalent in value to about 35 crores of rupees (one ton of grain costing on the average Rs. 100). This loss is with reference to the grain consumed by black rats alone, a similar loss caused by other rats and the damage to property being included. It is embodied in the resolution that the figure mentioned therein is very conservative as compared with the estimate based on far more reliable data for England (i.e., Bosker's statistics).

35. The evidence therefore proves fairly conclusively that the economic loss caused annually by rats in India amounts to the colossal sum of Rs. 4 per head of the population, or something over Rs. 15 crores for the Presidency of Madras.

36. Precautionary measures must, however, remain defective if attention is not also directed to the methods of storing grain in private houses. In houses where cattle are kept, rats find congenial conditions, and if the floors are of mud, it is practically impossible to keep them out. In many parts of the Presidency the type of grain bin used for the storage of grain for household purposes is also a direct attraction to rats, and it must be left to local district health committees to carry out experiments with improved types in order to minimize the danger which these private stores now constitute. Different communities and different districts use different types of bin and different methods of storage, and local officers are best able to advise as to possible improvement. It would be impossible to devise a type-design suitable for use throughout the Presidency. Best type might suit some districts, it would certainly be quite unsuitable for other areas. All construction of grain stores by private individuals should be carried out in accordance with approved types and should be inspected before licenses are granted. The construction of existing granaries into rat-proof or rat-free stores should also be carried out on lines approved by the local health authorities.

37. (i) *Conservancy*.—The importance of improved conservancy has already been mentioned upon, and there seems little doubt that in order to keep streets and lanes in better condition, a more progressive policy on the part of municipal and other local bodies in the construction of properly designed open and closed drains is urgently called for. Local knowledge is the best guide to the selection of those areas which should receive early attention, but generally speaking, the overcrowded tenements and the areas which are known to be fertile for the spread of plague should be first selected. The local or municipal council, with the advice of the municipal or district health officer, should draw up a preliminary programme and proceed with the necessary construction as funds permit. By carrying out the programme in small sections, financial resources will not be unduly strained, steady improvement will be effected, and the benefits accruing will give the incentive to extend preliminary and partial schemes into complete drainage systems.

38. The disposal of filth and rubbish is a problem that has not hitherto been sufficiently studied. The matter is engaging the attention of a special committee appointed by Government to investigate it. It is impossible at the present stage to lay down any definite line of action which local health authorities should take except that the relation between filth and rubbish dumping grounds and the rat population should be the subject of careful observation. It should also be practicable during the dry season to render the less combustible kinds of rubbish innocuous by burning it.

39. (d) *Better Housing*.—The housing problem has hardly yet been faced by local bodies in this Presidency, though great advances have been made in this matter in other parts of India, e.g., in Calcutta and Bombay. Very large sums of money have been advanced during the past seventeen years to municipal councils for town schemes, but not a great deal of permanent value has been achieved. The country little work of permanent value is accomplished by those that provide facilities of new construction is appreciated by those who are in them and particularly the relative immunity from plague. Local health authorities should give special attention to this aspect of preventive work. In the Town-Housing Act, 1920, local bodies are equipped with a potent weapon against plague. It remains to be seen whether they will use it or not. All schemes for town-planning and town improvement in places where plague is a life should be drawn up with a view to eliminate the risk of plague.

40. (e) *Relating Premises*.—Of all preventive measures, perhaps the most urgently needed is the protection from infection of railway goods-sheds, godowns and stores. For plans with the sanction of the Government of the Government in municipal and local areas the railway authorities should be asked to carry out similar improvements in these premises. This will in many cases be very difficult, as railway yards are open day and night, and work goes on, especially in the larger centres, all through the twenty-four hours. Where godowns do exist, however, they should be made both rat-proof and rat-free, and if premises are brought to bear, it is probable that the necessary conversion will be time to effect. Much as is dereliction campaign does co-operation is called for. If the local body shows itself to be earnest in the matter, the railways will be compelled to follow suit.

#### IV.—CO-OPERATION

41. It is clear from what has been said in the preceding paragraphs that, to be effective, preventive effort must be intelligently directed to the sources of infection. It is, for example, as futile to attempt rat destruction in every hole or corner of a town as to attempt it simultaneously throughout the Presidency. Unless the hot and channels of infection are discovered intelligent preventive work cannot begin.

42. (f) *Investigation*.—Investigation is therefore, as already pointed out, the first step in every local health authority. Local bodies are hardly accountable but the sources of infection cannot be verified without a knowledge of facts and facts outside the local area. An infected town is a menace to the village for miles around. But this is not all. An outbreak of plague in one district may endanger not only the adjacent district but also districts and often hundreds of miles away, the people of which know nothing of the risk they run. Unless the sources of infection and the channels along which they are likely to travel are known the people are helpless and their preventive staff can do nothing. It is the duty of those responsible for the public health, the members and executive officers of local bodies, to know when, where and why, infection has come and may happen. Financial stringency is no excuse for apathy in this matter. Investigation of the kind required costs nothing but the expenditure of a little money, time and thought. It is to be hoped that in future no local body will merit the reproach of indifference.

43. (g) *Plagues*.—Standing Order No. 3 of the Plague Standing Orders lays down that "it is the duty of members of villages and all other local authorities to watch the residence of persons arriving from infected areas and to report at once any mortality of rats or any human case of plague." The order in the past no report has been made until an outbreak has made such progress that concealment was no longer possible. To prevent similar occurrences in the future, all members of the local bodies and of their health staffs must recognize it as one of their most important duties to report to the proper authority all cases of sickness of the district immediately they come to their notice, and to be constantly on the alert for an outbreak of plague, especially at the season when such outbreaks are likely to occur. The local health authority will then be in a position to attack the sources of infection with a concentrated health staff before the outbreak gets beyond control. A delay of twenty-four hours may be a matter of life and death to hundreds of people whose safety is committed to their charge. It is a matter in which every member of the community can help.

44. (3) *Propaganda*.—The efforts of a preventive staff, however, will be neutralized if they are thwarted by misinformed and unenlightened public opinion. It is incumbent on the members and staff of local bodies to remove this obstacle to the public well-being. Money is not needed for this purpose. It is mainly a matter of local exertion. In particular through the medium of public lectures, word and deed committees, schools, social welfare associations, and any other organization that may exist, popular attention should be drawn (a) to the fact of infection and the channels by which it is conveyed, (b) to the danger of rats and grain transport, and the value of rendering houses, shops and godowns rat-free, (c) to the dangers of dirt and garbage, and the need for periodical cleaning up of all buildings and their surroundings, and to the advantages of healthy housing, (d) to the powers given to villages under Regulation No. 10 to protect themselves by boycotting strangers and (e) to the protection afforded by inoculation especially to the residents of localities susceptible to epidemics.

45. The importance of co-ordination in these matters is plain. No town or tank or even district can be regarded as a self-contained unit of administration. In the absence of any accurate history of previous outbreaks of these diseases and purification it is impossible for a Collector to devote to plague prevention the attention it deserves, and responsibility must devolve more and more on local bodies. The appointment of district health officers, and the creation of a permanent health staff for each district under the control of the president, District Board, should largely solve the problem of co-ordination. A district health board, by pooling resources and coordinating staff, should be able to effect close co-operation between the local bodies of a district, and, if need be, between the local bodies of adjoining districts, and to co-ordinate preventive effort when and where concentration is required.

46. Even in districts and municipalities not equipped with health officers, the efforts of the preventive staff can be reinforced by the formation of health committees of district, tanka and union boards, and in municipalities by ward committees which can help in investigation and do something towards clearing public opinion.

47. Where local hospitals and dispensaries exist, the medical officers in charge must assist the district health committees in their preventive campaigns, especially in rat destruction, vaccination and inoculation. Local medical officers, especially those who have definite dispensaries, should take an active part both in the propaganda campaign and in carrying out inoculation. Medical officers should also be able to supplement their ordinary duty of medical relief by devoting some of their spare time to the public health and preventive side of medicine. The relationship between the two branches is inseparable and health officers and medical officers must work together in closest concert.

A. J. H. POTTER, Major, I.M.S.,  
Director of Public Health, Madras

#### APPENDIX D.

[See Standing Order II.]

#### PLAGUE REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COLLECTOR.

(To be submitted within 36 hours of discovery of a plague case.)

**Hamlet—**

**Village—**

**Number in tanka map—**

**Population—**

1. Name, age, sex, caste and address of the patient.

2. (a) Date of commencement of illness.

(b) Date of death.

(c) Date of report by village council.

(d) Date of visit by Plague Inspector or Medical Officer.

3. (a) Brief history as given by medical officer or as ascertained by Plague Inspector.

Any unusual prevalence of fever within the last 30 days of outbreak (Note 1).

(b) Remarks.

4. Are rats plague infected (Note 2).
5. What steps were taken for the treatment and cure of the patient and for prevention of spread.
6. General remarks.

*Notes.*—(1) Rat tails should be taken to indicate death of other susceptible animals such as squirrels. Such deaths should be reported on this form.

(2) Steps should be taken to include other susceptible animals such as squirrels; these should be noted in this report.

*List of animals commonly susceptible to plague in the order of their importance.*

1. House rats. *R. rattus*. (all varieties).
2. Sewer rats. *R. norvegicus*.
3. Field rats, *Geomys*, *Gerbillus*, etc.

These are equally susceptible as 1 and 2. Their lesser importance is only due to their lesser association with man.

4. Bats.
5. Mice (house mice and field mice).
6. Guinea pigs.
7. Squirrels.
8. Other rodents such as rabbits.

9. Cats. These can be infected in 50 per cent cases by feeding with plague materials.

10. Wild animals such as monkeys, jackals and hyenas.
11. Sparrows.
12. Lizards (blood suckers).

#### APPENDIX C.

(See Standing Order 22.)

*List of officers on plague duty in the* *date/s on the*  
*Month*  
*of* *19*

Rank or office	Station	Duty or office	Post	Attendance	Date of appointment and of expiry	Rank and date of commission	Date of expiry of commission	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Section I.—Provincial.

Section II.—District Board.

Section III.—Municipal.

#### APPENDIX D-1.

G.O. No. 3153, Public (Services), dated 15th December 1938.

The following notifications will be published in the Port St. George Gazette:—

#### NOTIFICATIONS

##### 1

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Civil Service Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, the Local Government hereby declares that, in respect of members of the temporary plague establishments comprising—

- (a) Assistant Plague Officers,
- (b) Plague Inspectors, and
- (c) Plague Cleaners,

rule 41 of the said rules, in so far as it enables the number of posts to be determined by rule, cannot suitably be applied and accordingly declares that such members shall be excluded from the operation of the said rule in that regard.

## II

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government hereby make the following special rules:—

## RULES.

1. The cadre of the Madras Public Health Subordinate Service shall be increased by the following categories of temporary officers, namely:—

- Category 1—Sanitary Plague Officers
- Category 2—Plague Inspectors
- Category 3—Plague Officers.

These officers shall together constitute a distinct class in the said service.

2. Nothing contained in General rules 5, 6, 10 and 11 or in the special rules shall apply to the said temporary class.

3. Appointment to the service in the said class may be in category 1 or category 2 and shall be by direct recruitment.

4. (a) The appointing authority shall be the Collector of the district concerned.

(b) The Director of Public Health shall maintain from time to time a list prepared by the Commission of approved candidates arranged in order of preference for appointment to the service separately in categories 1 and 2.

5. No person shall be eligible for appointment to the service in the said class:—

- (a) in category 1, unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed in the said special rules for class 1 (General Class Health Officers); and
- (b) in category 2, unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed in the said special rules for class 11 (Health Inspectors).

6. There shall be paid to the holder of a temporary post as:—

- (a) category 1 of the said class, a pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 25 a month;
- (b) category 2 of the said class, a pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 25 a month; and
- (c) category 3 of the said class, a pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 25 a month.

Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall affect the operation of the rules published with Public Services Department Notification No. 120, dated the 4th October 1925, at pages 1723 to 1725 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 31st October 1925, as subsequently amended.

7. In addition to the pay specified in rule 6, there shall be paid to the holder of a temporary post as:—

- (i) category 1 of the said class, an unhealthy localities special pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 12-6-0 a month;
- (ii) category 2 of the said class, an unhealthy localities special pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 12-6-0 a month; and
- (iii) category 3 of the said class, an unhealthy localities special pay calculated at the rate of Rs. 9 a month.

8. Members of the service in the said temporary class shall not engage in private practice.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Public)

P. APPU KUR.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Madras Services Commission (with C.I.).

- “ Local Self-Government (P.S.) Department.
- “ Assistant-Secretary
- “ Superintendent, Government Press, for publication.

## APPENDIX C.

G.O. No. 763, Public (Services), dated 21st April 1928.

The following notifications will be published in the Port St. George Gazette:—

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## I

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 35 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government hereby make the following rule:—

## RULE.

The service consisting of the unclassified Government servants shall be a subordinate service and such service shall be entitled “The Madras Inferior Service.”

Cumult duties for the Collector and the Legislative Council.

Superiors other than those in the Police Department, officers and students.

A.11

Burmes, assistant drivers and barkhans.  
Indian guncovers of the Soling Battery, Stanchion Hill, and shewk-  
Gan.

Lascars including boat lascars, messengers, mullahs, hammam, maulwarg  
women of the Masjid Pay office, Yellows, boat mullahs and poets.

Mohawks and tahads (excepting those in the Police Department).

Any other person who is in inferior service as defined in subsidiary  
definition (iii) under Fundamental Rule 5 and who has not been included  
in any other service for which special rules have been issued by the Govern-  
ment.

## II

In exercise of the powers conferred by subrule (i) of rule 4 of the Civil  
Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government hereby  
applies the following special rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the  
positions of service and the pay and allowances of the Madras Inferior  
Service hereinafter referred to as "the Service."

## III

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 of the Civil Service  
(Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government hereby  
applies the following special rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the  
positions of service and the pay and allowances of the Madras Inferior  
Service hereinafter referred to as "the Service."

These rules shall come into force on and from the 1st July 1936.

In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or con-  
text, words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females  
if circumstances so require.

1. *Classification.*—(a) The service shall consist of the following categories  
of Government servants:—

### Category 1.

Council debates for the Cabinet and the Legislative Council.

### Category 2.

Junior officers other than those in the Police Department, bailiffs and  
shelders.

### Category 3.

Burmes, assistant drivers and barkhans.

### Category 4.

Indian guncovers of the Soling Battery, Stanchion Hill, and shewkhan.

### Category 5.

Lascars including boat lascars, messengers, mullahs, hammam, maulwarg  
women of the Masjid Pay office, Yellows, boat mullahs and poets.

### Category 6.

Mohawks and tahads other than those in the Police Department.

### Category 7.

Any other person who is in inferior service as defined in subsidiary  
definition (iii) under Fundamental Rule 5 and who has not been included  
in any other service for which special rules have been issued by the Govern-  
ment.

(b) Categories 1 and 2 shall be selection categories.

(c) For the purposes of these rules every post or group of posts in  
any category other than category 1 bearing a distinct designation shall be  
deemed to constitute a separate category.

2. *Applicability of general rules.*—The general rules for subordinate ser-  
vices shall not apply to the service.

3. *Appointment to the service.*—Appointment to the service may be in  
any category other than categories 1 and 2 and shall be by direct recruit-  
ment.

Provided that in special cases appointment to the service may be made  
in category 2 in addition to a Secretariat Department from among the per-  
sons referred to in clause (i) of subrule (c) of rule 5.

4. *Appointing authority.*—The appointing authority for the category  
and post specified in the first column of Annexure A (not printed) shall  
be the authority specified in the corresponding entry in the second column  
thereof.

5. *Qualifications.*—(a) No person shall be eligible for appointment to the  
service in any category other than category 4 if he has attained the age  
of 25 years.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to appointments to the service  
of persons who have served in the Great War, whether as combatants, or  
non-combatants, before the 11th November 1918 or of persons who have been  
discharged from the engagements specified in Annexure B to these rules.

(b) (i) No candidate shall be eligible for appointment to the service  
unless he is able to read and write the vernacular language or one of the



vernacular language of the district in which he is to be employed. For the purposes of this sub-rule the vernacular language or languages of a district specified in the first column of Annexure C shall be those specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof:

Provided that a candidate belonging to the Mohammedan community who is conversant with Urdu shall be eligible for appointment if he is able to converse fluently in the vernacular language or one of the vernacular languages of the district concerned.

(2) No candidate shall be eligible for appointment to the service in category A unless, in addition to possessing the qualifications specified in clause (1), he is—

- (i) if he is to be appointed as school-teacher, an ex-army man; and
- (ii) if he is to be appointed as Indian printer, a possessed copy.

(3) In selecting candidates for appointment to the service, the following order of preference shall be observed:—

- (a) Persons who have served in the Great War, whether as combatants or non-combatants, before the 11th September 1914 and persons who have been discharged from the services specified in Annexure B to these rules;
- (b) sons of members of the service who have rendered long and faithful service;
- (c) sons of persons referred to in clause (a) whose character in the Army has been certified as at least "good"; and
- (d) candidates who possess educational qualification higher than that specified in sub-rule (1) (i).

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-rule shall apply to appointments in the Women's branch of the Madras Educational Department.

(4) (a) The Collector of each District shall maintain a register of persons referred to in clause (1) of sub-rule (3), who have applied to him in person. Such register shall contain the following particulars:—

- 1 Name.
- 2 Address in full.
- 3 Regiment to which the applicant belongs.
- 4 Period of Military service.
- 5 Date of birth.
- 6 Conduct and character during Military service.
- 7 Post the candidate is willing to accept.
- 8 Area in which he is prepared to serve.
- 9 Fee for which the applicant is suitable.
- 10 Special remarks, if any.

(b) The Collector shall have discretion to refuse to register an applicant but shall release him of the reasons for refusing registration.

(c) The Collector shall communicate full particulars concerning any applicant in any other Collector within whose jurisdiction he desires to take employment.

(d) If a person refused an appointment offered to him within a reasonable distance of his home, his name shall be removed from the register.

(e) When a post in any of the categories 5 to 7 other than the post of Assistant or Mastering weaver falls vacant elsewhere than in the Women's branch of the Madras Educational Department, the appointing authority shall apply to the Collector of the district concerned to suggest a suitable ex-army candidate. If such a candidate is not available, the appointing authority shall proceed to fill the vacancy otherwise than in accordance with this sub-rule.

(f) The appointing authority shall ordinarily appoint the candidate recommended by the Collector under clause (e), provided that such candidate is qualified for the post. If, however, it is found necessary to reject the candidate, a copy of the order passed in this case giving full reasons for rejection shall be communicated to the Collector and another copy shall be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Military) Department.

6. Probation.—No person shall be eligible for appointment as a full member of the service in any category until he has been on probation in such category or in a higher category for a total period of one year or duty within a continuous period of three years.

7. At any time before the expiry of the prescribed period of probation the appointing authority may—

- (a) suspend the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service for want of a vacancy; and
- (b) at its discretion by order terminate the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service.

8. (a) (i) If at the end of the prescribed period of probation the appointing authority considers the probationer to be suitable for full membership, it shall, as soon as possible, by an order declare him to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation. On the issue of that order the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(d) If, at the end of the prescribed period of probation, the appointing authority does not consider the probationer to be suitable for such membership it shall, by order, discharge him from the service.

(e) If an order is issued by the appointing authority under clause (d) or clause (a) of this subrule, within three months after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation the probationer shall be deemed to have automatically completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

**Explanation.—**(1) "Prescribed period of probation" means the period of probation specified in rule 2.

(2) "Period of probation" of a member of the service means the prescribed period of probation together with—

- (i) the period until the issue of an order under clause (i) discharging the probationer to have automatically completed the period of probation; or
- (ii) the period until an order discharging the probationer under clause (d) takes effect; or
- (iii) the period referred to in clause (e).

(3) An order discharging a probationer (made) under clause (i) or clause (d) of subrule (2) shall have effect from the date on which the probationer is discharged.

(4) No order passed under clause (d) of subrule (2) shall be issued either wholly or in part upon the probationer's work or conduct after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

**9. Seniority.—**(a) The seniority of a member in any category of the service shall be determined by the date of his first appointment to that category.

(b) Where the date by which seniority is determined under subrule (a) is the same in the case of two or more members of the service, their seniority order as shall be determined by the appointing authority.

**10. Discharge and reappraisal.—**(a) (i) The order in which probationers and approved probationers in any category shall be discharged for want of vacancy shall be—

- first, probationers in order of seniority; and second, approved probationers in order of seniority.

(ii) Approved probationers and probationers who have been discharged for want of vacancy shall be reappointed as vacancies arise in the service of the order laid down in clause (i).

(b) This rule shall apply separately to the jurisdiction of each appointing authority.

**11. Appointment of full members.—**(a) All appointments of approved probationers as full members of the service shall be made by the appointing authority.

(b) An approved probationer shall, if a substantive vacancy in the permanent cadre of the category for which he was selected exists, be appointed to be a full member of the service in any category as the earliest possible opportunity; and if such vacancy existed from a date previous to the date of the order of appointment, he may be so appointed with retrospective effect from such date or, as the case may be, from such subsequent date from which he was reappointed on duty as a member of the service in such category or in a higher category.

Provided that where upon the date an approved probationer is available for such appointment as full member, the nextmost approved probationer shall be appointed.

(c) This rule shall apply separately to the jurisdiction of each appointing authority.

**12. Special provision for appointment of clerks in the Secretariat.—**Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, appointments of clerks (other than the Secretariat category) shall be so distributed among the various departments as to ensure that a sufficient number of clerks is available for duty on seasonal holidays.

**13. Promotion.—**(a) All promotion shall be made by the appointing authority.

(b) Promotion shall be obtainable from a lower post or category to a higher post or category within the jurisdiction of each appointing authority.

(c) (i) Promotion in a selected category shall be made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where the merit and ability are approximately equal.

(ii) All other provisions shall be made in accordance with seniority unless—

- (1) the promotion of a member has been withheld as a penalty; or
- (2) a member is given special promotion for conspicuous merit and ability.

(d) A member of the service promoted from one category to another shall be on probation in the latter category for a total period of one year or duty. The promotion of a member from one category to another shall, to exempt probation, be treated in the same way as a first appointment to the service in the latter category and the provisions of rules 7, 8, 10 and 11 shall mutatis mutandis apply.

**Explanation.—**In the case of a person who is on probation under this subrule "discharge during probation" shall mean removing him to the category from which he was promoted.



## APPENDIX E.

G.O. No. 553, F.E., dated 22nd March 1935.  
Inoculation certificate.

No.

Certified that

\_\_\_\_\_  
son or daughter of

residence of

street

(town) has been

inoculated by me on

and his/her identification marks are

Identification marks :—

1.

2.

Signature and Designation.

Dated

19 .

## APPENDIX F.

G.O. No. 2034, Public (Services), dated 10th December 1936.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.—

## NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 32 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules and in pursuance of the Public Department Notification No. 218, dated the 26th April 1937, at page 529 to 532 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th April 1937, as subsequently amended, except in so far as it relates to the Medical department and all other existing rules and orders on the subject the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers hereby make the following rules prescribing the penalties that may be imposed on members of Subordinate Services, the authorities which may impose such penalties, the appeals which may be preferred from orders imposing such penalties, the conditions subject to which and the authorities by which such orders may be reviewed or altered.

These rules shall be called "The Madras Subordinate Services—Penalties and Appeals—Rules, 1937."

In these rules "Local Government" means the Governor in Council and/or the Governor acting with the Minister or Ministers concerned.

These rules shall come into force on and from the 1st February 1937.

1. The following penalties may, for good and sufficient reasons, be imposed upon members of subordinate services, namely:—

(a) Censure or other mark (in the case of persons for whom such penalty is specified in the schedule to these rules).

(b) Fine (only in the case of persons for whom such penalty is specified in the schedule to these rules).

(c) Withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar.

(d) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale, whether in the same service or in another subordinate service.

(e) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.

(f) Suspension.

(g) Dismissal from the Civil Service of the Crown, which does not necessarily mean future employment.

(h) Dismissal from the Civil Service of the Crown, which does not necessarily mean future employment.

**Explanation.—The discharge—**

- (a) if a person appointed on probation, during the period of probation, as defined in column (3) of the definition in the general rules made under rule 46 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, and

(i) if a person engaged under contract, in accordance with the terms of his contract,

does not amount to removal or dismissal within the meaning of this rule.

**Note.**—The provision in a Federal Service as to order made by any of the persons referred to in columns (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this rule can be treated as not being in rule 46 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, which has been replaced in the Appendix to these rules.

2. The authority which may impose any of the penalties provided in rule 1 as a member of a subordinate service specified in column (2) of the schedule to these rules, shall be authority specified in the corresponding entry in columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) or (11) whichever is relevant, or any higher authority:

Provided that, where in any case a competent authority has imposed or declined to impose a penalty under this rule, a lower authority shall have no jurisdiction to proceed under this rule in respect of the same case.

Provided further that no person may be removed or dismissed from the service by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

**Explanation (1).—**The fact that a lower authority has imposed or declined to impose a penalty in any case shall not deprive a higher authority from exercising his jurisdiction under this rule in respect of the same case.

**Explanation (2).—**The order of a higher authority imposing or declining to impose in any case a penalty under this rule shall supersede any action passed by a lower authority in respect of the same case.

3. A member of a subordinate service shall be entitled to appeal from an order imposing on him any of the penalties specified in rule 1—

- (a) if such order was passed by an authority specified in the relevant column of the schedule, to the authority specified in the next column thereof;

(b) if such order was passed by an authority (other than the Local Government) higher than that specified in the relevant column of the schedule, to the next higher authority to whom the former authority is administratively subordinate; and

(c) if such order was passed by the Local Government, to the Government.

4. In the case of an appeal against an order imposing any penalty specified in rule 1, the appellate authority shall consider—

- (a) whether the facts on which the order was based have been established;

(b) whether the facts established afford sufficient ground for taking action; and

(c) whether the penalty is excessive, adequate or inadequate;

and after such consideration shall pass such order as it thinks proper.

5. An authority from whose order an appeal is preferred under rule 3 shall give effect to any order made by the appellate authority.

6. Every person preferring an appeal shall do so separately and in his own name.

7. (a) Every appeal preferred under rule 3 shall contain all material statements and arguments relied on by the applicant, shall contain no circumstantial or improper language and shall be complete in itself. Every such appeal shall be submitted through the head of the office by which the applicant belongs or belonged and through the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred.

(b) No appeal shall be considered by the appellate authority if it was not preferred within six months after the date at which a copy of the order appealed against was communicated to the applicant and no reasons are shown for the delay.

**Explanation.**—Where the person concerned has absented or where it is for any other reason impracticable to communicate with him, the period of six months referred to in this rule shall be counted from the date of the order appealed against.

8. An appeal may be withheld by an authority not lower than the authority from whose order it is preferred, if—

- (a) it is an appeal in a case in which under these rules an appeal lies; or

(b) it does not comply with the provisions of rule 7; or

(c) it is a repetition of a previous appeal and it made to the same appellate authority by which such appeal has been decided, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford ground for a reconsideration of the case.

Provided that in every case in which an appeal is rejected the applicant shall be informed of the facts and his reasons for so.



## SCHEDULE.

Articles which are before the reader of

Page of introduction.	Contents.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.
II. Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.
III. Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.
IV. Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.	Motion Picture. Serial.





(M) under section 3 (2) of the Act two seats shall be reserved for members of the scheduled classes and one seat for Muslims in the parishad board.

#### CHENNAI.

Revenue village.	Name of the village.	Number of members of the parishad board.
(I)	(II)	(III)
<b>EAST COASTAL DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>Arakkonam Taluk.</b>		
Arakkonam	Arakkonam	.. 36
Madras, 12th January 1935.		

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Local Government under section 223 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards hereby—

(1) declares under section 3 (2) of the Act that the local area specified in column (I) of the schedule below shall be a village for the purposes of the Act with the same status as column (2) of the said schedule; and

(2) directs—

(A) under section 10 (1) of the Act that the total number of members of the parishad board shall be as specified in column (3) of the said schedule; and

(B) under section 6 (1) of the Act, one seat shall be reserved for members of the scheduled classes and one seat for Muslims in the parishad board.

#### CHENNAI.

Revenue village.	Name of the village.	Number of members of the parishad board.
(I)	(II)	(III)
<b>SHELLY DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>Shelley Taluk.</b>		
Karagudi	Karagudi	.. 8
Madras, 12th January 1935.		

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 223 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act No. 21 of 1930, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards hereby causes notice under section 3 (2) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the Notification No. 411, dated 17th June 1935, constituting the Karandikulapatti Parishad Board for the revenue village of Karandikulapatti, Karandikulapatti Taluk, Tirupattur District for the reason that the parishad board is not functioning properly.

Madras, 27th December 1934.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Provincial Government under section 223 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards hereby directs (1) under section 10 (1) of the Act that the total number of members of the Velukha Arakkonam, Arakkonam, Panchayat in the Arakkonam taluk of the Arakkonam district,

constituted in the Notification No. 411, dated 17th June 1935, shall be subject to the provisions of the Act under section 3 (2) of the said Act, one seat shall be reserved for members of the scheduled classes in the above Panchayat Board.

S. RYDANATHAN,

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.  
Madras, 24th January 1935.

### NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTOR AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by G.O. No. 1812, L.I.G., dated 24th July 1933, the Collector of Vengaloor taluk hereby places to record the provision of the Madras Local Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1928 (Madras Act No. V of 1928), retrospectively to the Velam Panchayat Board area in the Vengaloor district.

A. D. GOVINDARAJU,  
Collector.

Vengaloor, Collector's Office,  
10th January 1935.

Under section 4 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act and under rule 36 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, Grama K. Velamkudi, Arakkonam has been declared to be a committee for the purpose that, for women in Ward No. V and she shall exercise office immediately.

K. R. VEKATACHALAPATHY CHETTIAR,  
Chairman.

Gudipatiyam Municipal Office,  
11th January 1935.

### HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BOARD, MADRAS.

(Notification No. 21 of 1935)—In the matter of Sri V. Venkateswara Temple, Sullagudi, Madhavaram, Tiruchinopoly district.]

Proceedings under section 82-A (1) of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1921 (Madras Act XI of 1921).

Board's Order No. 106, DATED 10th JANUARY 1935.

That one having come on for Endowment on 10th January 1935, in the presence of Sri M. Venkateswara, member for the Sullagudi temple, and having read and explained the provisions of the said Act, the Board orders that the temple of Sri Venkateswara, Sullagudi, Madhavaram, Tiruchinopoly district, and its endowments should be referred to be subject to the provisions of Chapter VII-A of the Act.

K. NARAYANA MENON,  
Joint Secretary.





- (5) Certificate of competency for Waterworks Pipeline Pilot.

It is hereby notified that the coming examinations in the subjects mentioned above will be held on the 23rd and 24th January and 1st February 1936 at the places mentioned below:-

Comm.	State of maintenance.
(1) Dredging ..	The Public Works Work-shops, Dordrecht.
(2) Hedges ..	The Public Works Work-shops, Helder.
(3) Hedges ..	The Government Industrial Institute, Middelburg.

5. All the candidates are requested to attend the place of examination noted against the name of course selected by them in their applications on the 20th January 2022 at 7.30 a.m. and onwards from the Chief Examiner's records the date and time at which they will be deemed called.

5. The Examination re. Region Operators will be held only at Moscow and the candidates for this subject must be over 18 years of age and at their own expense to attend the examination.

4. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Examiners or who is found to have taken into the examination room any book, paper, document or memorandum of any description or who is found offering or giving assistance or information or receiving any assistance or information from or communicating in any way with another candidate during the time of the examination shall be regarded as having failed in the examination and may be further subjected to proceedings for any of the transgressions under these rules for each term at the Board's discretion.

NEW YORK—Candidates are expected to begin the 1972 election campaign by the end of the year, but they may be surprised to learn that the campaign will not be held until the year 2000. They will be told by the Federal Election Commission that the campaign will not be held until the year 2000. They will be told by the Federal Election Commission that the campaign will not be held until the year 2000. They will be told by the Federal Election Commission that the campaign will not be held until the year 2000.

5. Candidates are forbidden to communicate with the Kangaroo; should they do so, their results will not be announced and further their studies will be reported to the Commissioner for any action that he may deem fit.

4. No information can be furnished in regard to the results of a candidate in any subject or in regard to the marks obtained by him or in regard to the postmaster service or employment in which he may have failed. The names of successful candidates in each subject will be published in the *Post and Telegraph Gazette*. The post-list for each subject as published in the Gazette is complete and final. Applications from unsuccessful candidates or from persons on their behalf asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination will not be considered.

Other studies

F. N. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Editor.

Office of the Comptroller for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 24th January 1938.

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

## NOTIFICATION:

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It is hereby notified that Sri E. M. Kola, Nandgaon, M.S., Principal, Government Women College, Talasari, and Sri A. V. Mahalingam, Wani, M.S., Principal, Bharati's College, Calcutta, have been released from office from the 30th March 1959; members of Gov. Service by the Principal of the Second Grade Affiliated College, being named (thereafter under Section 14(1)(b), Clm 12(1)(b) of the Madras University Act

ВЕРНИКОВ С. В. АНАЛИЗ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ

It is hereby notified that Sri A. V. Kottakrishnan Mena, M.A., B.L., B.T., Principal, Lomash College, Calicut, has been elected, with effect from the 21st March 1955, member of the Academic Council by the

Principals of the Second Grade Affiliated Colleges, from having themselves, under Section 23 (4), Class I (i) of the Indian University Act.

University Buildings, Chapel  
Maine, 20th January 1920.

Endowment: Endowment, 9496.00

The Synodists will proceed shortly to select persons to deliver the following endorsement lectures for the year 1934-35. Applicants for endorsement will be received by the endorsement committee (less the 15th March 1935). Applicants are requested to give full particulars regarding their qualifications and the subjects selected by them for the endorsement lecture. The endorsement should be submitted before the 15th January 1935.

The principal terms and conditions of award are noted below:

3. The Maharsis of Tennesse, Tenn. 1891.

Three bachelors, viz. Rs. 50 each, relating to Medicine (General), Engineering and Agriculture, will be awarded. Applicants should be graduates of the University.

### 3. The Siskin Pyramid: Learning

Value Rs. 500. The lectures should be on a subject connected with Ancient South Indian History. Applicants should be professors of the University.

3. The Sir Sakya Gyatso, Archen, Tashkent.

Value Rs. 250. The lectures should be on any topic connected with Physical or Natural Sciences to the Ancient History and Archaeology of India. Applicants should be graduates of the University.

#### 4. The Sir William Meyer Lectureship —

A course of not less than six lectures should be delivered in a subject in Economics. A remuneration of Rs. 1,200 will be paid, half of the remuneration after the delivery of the lectures and the other half after the publication of the lectures.

<sup>a</sup> The Triadist Miller Lectureship.

Yale No. 336. A course of lectures that everyone should be delivered at Madison on a subject dealing with the opportunity of the Inner Meaning of Human History at disclosing the true meaning of progress that runs through the ages. The course of lectures should be so arranged as to not limit the main theme with special reference to Jewish History at Jewish Culture.

6. Dr. Elizabeth Bentley Lachman.....

When Rs. 100 & above of lecture not less than three in number should be delivered at Madras as a subject embracing the results of original investigation in some branch of Medicine and Surgery. Preference will be given to a subject having special reference to the requirements of women and children.

7. **Будущее Азия-Кубанского Агрокосмоса.**

The subject of the lectures should be one relating to (a) Public International Law, or (b) International relations of India States and British India, or (c) Comparative Legislation. The number of lectures will be at the discretion of the lecturer. An announcement of Rs. 200 will be sent.

<sup>4</sup> The Dr. Bhabha K. Kishorewadi Sanstha Lecture.

The subject of this lecture should be one relating to some aspect of Ancient Indian Culture studied from original sources. An honorarium of Rs. 500 will be paid.

(For further details, see University Calendar, Volume 12, 1997-98, pages 64 to 66.)

(1996) and others.

W. HIRLEY,  
Executive

University Buildings, Chapeau  
Medan, 10th January 1948.

## ANONIMA UNIVERSITY

## NOTIFICATION.

DIRECTORATE TO CANDIDATES APPEARING FOR THE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1900.

Candidates for University Examinations are required to observe the following instructions very carefully:—

1. Silence should be maintained in the examination room.

2. Candidates should take their places in the examination hall at least five minutes before the hour fixed for distributing the papers. Candidates arriving themselves more than half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination hall. Candidates who are indisputably suffering from infectious diseases of any kind will not be admitted.

Candidates should bring with them to the examination hall each day of the examination their left tickets for inspection by the Chief Superintendent.

3. Candidates are prohibited from writing upon their left tickets or question papers. Candidates are also prohibited from writing their names on any part of their answer books, but their register numbers should be written very distinctly on the cover sheet of each answer book. Failure to write their register numbers may involve the rejection of answer papers.

4. Candidates are not allowed to exceed the time assigned to a paper.

5. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till the expiry of at least half an hour after a question paper has been given only and no candidate who leaves the room during the period allowed for a paper will be allowed to return within that period.

6. Candidates are forbidden to use pocket or any kind of writing materials. They are further forbidden to communicate with the assistants; should they do so, their answers will not be read and they cannot be re-admitted to the Examinations for disciplinary reasons.

7. Candidates are not allowed the use of books of any kind except as provided in rule 10. They are also prohibited from introducing into the examination room any book or portion of a book, note, writing pad, card-board, manuscript, or paper of any description and from making use of any of these whether introduced into the room by themselves or by any other person from communicating with or moving from such place, and from communicating with any person outside the examination room. Any candidate detected in the violation of these rules will be immediately sent out of the room forthwith, and his conduct will be reported to the Examiners. Such a candidate stands the risk of having all his answer papers for the examination for which he has appeared rejected by the Examiners and of being debarred from sitting for the University examinations for such period as the Examiners may decide.

The use of stands of University examinations is not permitted except to students answering papers in Mathematics. The use of mathematical instruments which answering papers in Mathematics and in the Physical Sciences will be allowed. Such instruments will not be supplied by the University.

8. Cheate's Mathematical and Physical Tables will be supplied to candidates in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, General Technology and Geography at the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.L.A. (General), B.Sc. (General), and Pre-University examinations only. Candidates should not bring into the examination hall their own copies.

9. Candidates for examination in Science subjects shall submit their laboratory notebooks to the Examiners delivered on the first day of the practical examinations. Each of the candidates taking Botany as the main subject for B.Sc. Degree Examination shall submit at the practical examination an laboratory notebook, a portfolio of the record plates collected and preserved in herbarium and a record of the field work. The candidate should not leave the laboratory notebooks of the close of the examination.

10. Candidates are required to provide themselves with their own pens. Candidates may bring with them the examination list their own ink bottles. They must, however, use only black ink when answering their question papers.

11. Particular attention is requested to the instructions regarding rough working and loose sheets of paper printed on the answer books. All rough working must be done on the left hand page of the answer books themselves against the registration number. The number of such questions as given in the question paper should be noted both in the margin and in the centre of the page of the answer books just above the registering number. No separate books for rough working will be supplied to candidates. Papers must not be detached from the answer books at candidates. If the ordinary answer books are found insufficient, additional books will be allowed and these should be securely fastened to the answer books.

12. When candidates have finished writing their answers, and wish to give up their answer books, or at the end of the period provided for each particular parts of the examination, they should stand up in his place and remain standing until one of the superintendents has come up to him and has returned his answer book from him.

13. Candidates sitting for the examinations at the different sections should report to the Chief Superintendent of the respective centres for their left tickets those days before the commencement of the respective examinations. Any particulars noted in the left ticket defective from these papers in the application for the examination should be immediately reported to the Chief Superintendent by the concerned candidate.

14. Candidates appearing at centres where they are not known and are permitted to submit the Chief Superintendent at such centres as to their identity. They should also be requested to place their answers upon the distribution materials provided by them before the Chief Superintendent of the respective centres. The officers from whom the distribution materials are produced shall however be the Principal of a college or a Government officer of rank not less than that of a Sub-Inspector, provided, however, that in the case of a candidate for the Mathematics Examination or Pre-University certificate from the Examiners of a recognized high school will suffice.

## TIME-TABLE

## MATHEMATICS EXAMINATION, MARCH 1900.

Day and Date.	Subjects.	Ratio.
Monday, 13th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	English—First paper.	75
12 noon to 4.00 p.m.	English—Second paper.	75
Tuesday, 14th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry.	90
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Geometry.	90
Wednesday, 15th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Second Language.	35
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	History.	35
Friday, 17th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Science.	35
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Geography.	35

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCES, MARCH 1900.

## PART I.—ENGLISH.

Day and Date.	Subjects.	Ratio.
Monday, 13th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English.	75
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	First paper.	75
Tuesday, 14th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Composition.	75

## PART II.—A SECOND LANGUAGE.

Day and Date.	Subjects.	Ratio.
Monday, 13th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Second Language.	35
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Second Language.	35

## PART III.—GENERAL SCIENCE.

Day and Date.	Subjects.	Ratio.
Tuesday, 14th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Mathematics—First paper (Algebra and Trigonometry).	90
12 noon to 4.00 p.m.	Mathematics—Second paper.	90
Wednesday, 15th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Science (Physics).	35
1 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Science (Chemistry).	35
Thursday, 16th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Science—General paper.	35

# INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS AND SCIENCE. MARCH-APRIL, 1930-31.

## PART III—GENERAL SCIENCE—cont.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Thursday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physics—First paper Electric and Magnetic Induction (The Circuit, magnetism and Acoustics theory)—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Physics—Second paper Acoustics, Heat and Electricity (Cell the Agency, heat capacity) Kinematics, Optics and Radiations Electricity—second paper.	40
Friday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Chemistry—First paper Atomic theory—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Chemistry—Second paper Atomic theory—second paper.	40
Saturday, 30th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—First paper Geology—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Second paper Geology—Second paper.	40
Sunday, 31st April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Third paper Geology—Third paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Fourth paper Geology—Fourth paper.	40
Monday, 1st May— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Fifth paper Geology—Fifth paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Sixth paper Geology—Sixth paper.	40
Tuesday, 2nd May— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Seventh paper Geology—Seventh paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Eighth paper Geology—Eighth paper.	40

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL, 1930

### PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40
Saturday, 29th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40

### PART II—A SENIOR LANGUAGE.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40

### PART III—GENERAL SCIENCE.

See—English and Science papers in Part I and Part II of this examination will be held on the same day and under the same conditions.

### Group (i)—Mathematics.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Algebra and Trigonometry Geometry	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry Geometry	40

### Group (ii)—Physics (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Electricity and Magnetism Optics and Acoustics	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Electricity and Magnetism Optics and Acoustics	40

### Group (iii)—Chemistry (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Chemistry and Metallurgy Chemistry and Metallurgy	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Chemistry and Metallurgy Chemistry and Metallurgy	40

### Group (iv)—Geography (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physical Geography Human Geography	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Physical Geography Human Geography	40

### Group (v)—Biology (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Botany and Zoology Botany and Zoology	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Botany and Zoology Botany and Zoology	40

### Group (vi)—Latin (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Latin Language Latin Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Latin Language Latin Literature	40

### Group (vii)—Greek (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Greek Language Greek Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Greek Language Greek Literature	40

\* Candidates should be in the examination hall at 10 a.m.

\* The dates and hours of the practical examination will be notified later.

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL, 1930-31

### PART III—GENERAL SCIENCE—cont.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physics—First paper Electric and Magnetic Induction (The Circuit, magnetism and Acoustics theory)—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Physics—Second paper Acoustics, Heat and Electricity (Cell the Agency, heat capacity) Kinematics, Optics and Radiations Electricity—second paper.	40
Thursday, 29th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Chemistry—First paper Atomic theory—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Chemistry—Second paper Atomic theory—second paper.	40
Friday, 30th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—First paper Geology—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Second paper Geology—Second paper.	40
Saturday, 1st May— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Third paper Geology—Third paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Fourth paper Geology—Fourth paper.	40
Sunday, 2nd May— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Fifth paper Geology—Fifth paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Sixth paper Geology—Sixth paper.	40
Monday, 3rd May— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geology—Seventh paper Geology—Seventh paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Geology—Eighth paper Geology—Eighth paper.	40

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL, 1930-31

### PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40
Saturday, 29th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40

### PART II—A SENIOR LANGUAGE.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Composition Reading Paper	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Composition Reading Paper	40

### PART III—GENERAL SCIENCE.

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physics—First paper Electric and Magnetic Induction (The Circuit, magnetism and Acoustics theory)—First paper.	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Physics—Second paper Acoustics, Heat and Electricity (Cell the Agency, heat capacity) Kinematics, Optics and Radiations Electricity—second paper.	40

### Group (i)—Mathematics (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Algebra and Trigonometry Geometry	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry Geometry	40

### Group (ii)—Physics (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Electricity and Magnetism Optics and Acoustics	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Electricity and Magnetism Optics and Acoustics	40

### Group (iii)—Chemistry (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Chemistry and Metallurgy Chemistry and Metallurgy	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Chemistry and Metallurgy Chemistry and Metallurgy	40

### Group (iv)—Geography (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physical Geography Human Geography	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Physical Geography Human Geography	40

### Group (v)—Biology (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Botany and Zoology Botany and Zoology	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Botany and Zoology Botany and Zoology	40

### Group (vi)—Latin (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Latin Language Latin Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Latin Language Latin Literature	40

### Group (vii)—Greek (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Greek Language Greek Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Greek Language Greek Literature	40

### Group (viii)—Hindi (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Hindi Language Hindi Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Hindi Language Hindi Literature	40

### Group (ix)—Urdu (Life).

Date and hour.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 28th April— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Urdu Language Urdu Literature	40
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Urdu Language Urdu Literature	40

\* Candidates should be in the examination hall at 10 a.m.

\* The dates and hours of the practical examination will be notified later.

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1904-1905.

## PART III—Classical Qualification.

## Group (a)—Languages including English—cont.

Age and Sex.	English.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From Poetry .. .. .	.. .. .	40 40
Thursday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	History of English Literature and Analysis of Literary Forms.	40 40
Friday, 25th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	From .. .. .	History of English Language and Literature.	40
Saturday, 26th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	From .. .. .	History of English Literature and Literature.	40
Sunday, 27th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	From .. .. .	History of English Literature and Literature.	40

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1905.

## PART I.

Friday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English Literature .. .. .	40 40
Wednesday, 29th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Second Subject .. .. .	40

## PART II.

## Group 2—Mathematics.

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	First paper .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Second paper .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Third paper .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Fourth paper .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	From .. .. .	100 100

## Group 3—Physics.

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Second 2 (Logic and Theory of Science) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General II (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General III (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General V (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IX (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General X (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General I (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General II (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General III (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General V (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IX (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General X (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General I (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General II (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General III (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General V (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General VIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General IX (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General X (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XI (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIII (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General XIV (History of Science Philosophy) .. .. .	100 100

## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, APRIL 1904.

## PART I.

Age and Sex.	Subjects.	Marks.
Friday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English .. .. .	10 10

## PART II—OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

## Mathematics (Metric).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Geometry .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Calculus .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100

## Physics (Metric).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100

## Chemistry (Metric).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Chemistry including History .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Chemistry .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Chemistry .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Chemistry .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Chemistry .. .. .	100 100

## Biology (Metric).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Botany—Plant Physiology .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Botany—General .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Botany—Plant Physiology .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Botany—General .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Botany—Plant Physiology .. .. .	100 100

## Mathematics or \* Zoology (Imperial).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Calculus and Differential Equations .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Statistics and Probability .. .. .	100 100

## Physics (Imperial).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics—Optics .. .. .	100 100
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## Chemistry (Imperial).

Monday, 20th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Chemistry—Optics .. .. .	100 100
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## R.A. SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1904.

## PART I.

Friday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English .. .. .	10 10
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation .. .. .	10 10

## \* Classical Languages or \* Latin.

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Optics .. .. .	100 100

## PART II—OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

Monday, 20th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 21st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 22nd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 23rd March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 24th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 25th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 26th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics (Metric) .. .. .	100 100

\* The dates and hours of the final examinations will be notified later.

\* These examinations can be taken by the candidates by the 14th day of the month of the year.

**R. N. (HON.) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.**

**\* Chemistry (Main).**

Day and hour.	Topic.	Marks.
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General and Historical Chemistry	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Physical Chemistry	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Inorganic Chemistry	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Organic Chemistry	100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special subject	100

**\* Chemical Technology (Main).**

Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General Chemical Technology	100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chemical Engineering	100
Tuesday, 10th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject—First Paper	100
Wednesday, 11th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject—Second Paper	100

**Physics or Chemistry as Subsidiary—Mathematics (Subsidiary).**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Calculus and Differential Equations	100

**Chemistry (Main)—\* Physics (Subsidiary).**

Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Physics—Written	100
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**Physics (Main)—\* Chemistry (Subsidiary).**

Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chemistry—Written	100
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**\* At the Chemistry (including Microscopy of Foods, Drugs and Water as Special Subjects).**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Written—Paper I	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Written—Paper II	100

**R. N. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**PART I**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100

**PART II A.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100

**PART II B.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Business Organization and General History including General History	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Business Organization and General History including General History	100

**R. N. (HON.) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**PART I.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100

**PART II.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Generalized Cosmopolitan and General History including General History	100

\* The date and hour of the practical examination will be notified later.

† Chemistry Part II-A and B are General Examinations.

**R. N. (HON.) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Day and hour.	Topic.	Marks.
Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General and Historical Law	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Contract, Tort and Applied Law	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject I (Advanced Law)	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject II (Advanced Law)	100
Friday, 31st March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject III (Advanced Law)	100
Saturday, 1st April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject IV (Advanced Law)	100
Sunday, 2nd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject V (Advanced Law)	100
Monday, 3rd April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject VI (Advanced Law)	100
Tuesday, 4th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject VII (Advanced Law)	100
Wednesday, 5th April— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Special Subject VIII (Advanced Law)	100

**R. N. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**WARRIOR.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, Part I	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, Part II	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of Education, etc.	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Methods appropriate to teaching Special Subjects	100

**ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATION, MARCH-APRIL 1933.**

**VINJA PRANANA.**

**Proficiency.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100

**Final.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of Ancient Languages and Literature	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100

**RAJAS PRANANA.**

**Proficiency.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100

**Final.**

Monday, 27th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Tuesday, 28th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Wednesday, 29th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100
Thursday, 30th March— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Descriptive Test—General	100

\* The date and hour of the practical examination will be notified later.



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### Statistical Analysis

459E Agricultural

Street.

Part A.		Children	Adults
1919			
Friday, 1st March	1	History of Swedish Language and Literature.	200
Saturday, 2nd March	11		
Sunday, 3rd April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Monday, 4th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Tuesday, 5th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Wednesday, 6th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Thursday, 7th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Part B.			
Friday, 1st March	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Saturday, 2nd March	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Sunday, 3rd April	1	History of Language and Literature.	100
Monday, 4th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Tuesday, 5th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Wednesday, 6th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100
Thursday, 7th April	1	Presented Swedish Text-books 1.	100

### Certificate of Personality

Wednesday, Feb. April—  
 4:30 p.m. . . . Selected Subject . . . . . 110

Александр Тютчев, поэт, философ, переводчик

Monday, 10th March 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Expanded Council: Teachers and 6 non-teach.	102
Monday, 10th March— 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	McGee, Dallas, Language—First 100	104
1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	McGee, Dallas, Language—Second 100	106

\* MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, MARCH-APRIL, MAY 1968.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

<b>Saturday, 21th March</b>				
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Geomatics Chemistry	11	-	100
1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Zigzag	-	-	100
<b>Sunday, 22th March</b>				
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History	-	-	100

[illegible]

<p><b>Indicates, with Number—</b>          1. 100 to 1000 — Organic Chemistry — 100          2. 1000 to 2000 — Applied Inorganic Chemistry — 1000          3. 2000 to 3000 — Physical Chemistry — 2000</p>	<p><b>Indicates, with Number—</b>          1. 100 to 1000 — Organic Chemistry — 100          2. 1000 to 2000 — Applied Inorganic Chemistry — 1000          3. 2000 to 3000 — Physical Chemistry — 2000</p>
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中國文化大學 附設圖書館 第三二四號信箱 112 臺北市

<b>Wednesday, 11th November</b> 20.00 to 21.00 hrs. -- Physics College .. .. . 100 21.00 to 22.00 hrs. -- St. Joseph .. .. . 100				
<b>Thursday, 12th November</b> 20.00 to 21.00 hrs. -- Technology and Engineering .. .. . 100 21.00 to 22.00 hrs. -- .. .. . 100				

## VITALIY K. BILAL, BELAKHAROV

PART I.				
January, 1898	100	100	100	100
February, 1898	100	100	100	100
March, 1898	100	100	100	100
April, 1898	100	100	100	100
May, 1898	100	100	100	100
June, 1898	100	100	100	100
July, 1898	100	100	100	100
August, 1898	100	100	100	100
September, 1898	100	100	100	100
October, 1898	100	100	100	100
November, 1898	100	100	100	100
December, 1898	100	100	100	100

INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA  
SEPTEMBER 1966

## TABLE 1. Summary

[illegible]Part II—A. *Section 8, Chapter 10*

Wednesday, 10th September—		
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Introduction to the Course	100
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Translation of the Chemical Language of Organisation and Classification	100

## INTERMEDIATE NUTRITION IN AUTO AND BOLLER.

## Part III—Original Sources

Page and Issue	Subject	Volume
1234		
Monday, 1st November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Mathematics—Final paper (Algebra and Trigonometry)	11
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Science—Physics	12
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Science—Chemistry	13
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Science—Biology	14
Tuesday, 2nd November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	History—Final paper	15
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Geography—Final paper	16
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English—Final paper	17
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Art—Final paper	18
Wednesday, 3rd November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Music—Final paper	19
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physical Education—Final paper	20
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Home Science—Final paper	21
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Language—Final paper	22
Thursday, 4th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Mathematics—Final paper	23
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Science—Physics	24
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Science—Chemistry	25
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Science—Biology	26
Friday, 5th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	History—Final paper	27
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Geography—Final paper	28
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English—Final paper	29
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Art—Final paper	30
Saturday, 6th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Music—Final paper	31
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physical Education—Final paper	32
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Home Science—Final paper	33
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Language—Final paper	34
Sunday, 7th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Mathematics—Final paper	35
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Science—Physics	36
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Science—Chemistry	37
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Science—Biology	38
Monday, 8th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	History—Final paper	39
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Geography—Final paper	40
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English—Final paper	41
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Art—Final paper	42
Tuesday, 9th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Music—Final paper	43
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physical Education—Final paper	44
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Home Science—Final paper	45
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Language—Final paper	46
Wednesday, 10th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Mathematics—Final paper	47
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Science—Physics	48
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Science—Chemistry	49
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Science—Biology	50
Thursday, 11th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	History—Final paper	51
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Geography—Final paper	52
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English—Final paper	53
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Art—Final paper	54
Friday, 12th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Music—Final paper	55
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physical Education—Final paper	56
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Home Science—Final paper	57
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Language—Final paper	58
Saturday, 13th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Mathematics—Final paper	59
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Science—Physics	60
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Science—Chemistry	61
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Science—Biology	62
Sunday, 14th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	History—Final paper	63
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Geography—Final paper	64
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English—Final paper	65
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Art—Final paper	66
Monday, 15th November		
10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Music—Final paper	67
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physical Education—Final paper	68
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Home Science—Final paper	69
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Language—Final paper	70

## B. A. EDWARDS, ESAMINATION, EIGHTHEDRE 1899

## Table 1—Recent Literature and Comments

MAY 1964, DATA BY COMPANY—				
12 mos. to 1 yr. 11 mos.	Competition	4	1	75
2 mos. to 1 yr. 11 mos.	Modern Poetry	11	10	80
Totals: 1964 to present—				
12 mos. to 1 yr. 11 mos.	Modern Poetry	11	10	100
2 mos. to 1 yr. 11 mos.	Modern Poetry	11	10	100

## Page 11—A. Spencer, Treasurer

Wednesday, 18th September					
12 noon to 2 p.m.	First round	..	..	..	100
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Second round	..	..	..	200

TABLE III  
III—Oxygen and Nitrogen

## Group (K)—Mechanics.

10 am to 12 pm	..	Physics and Thermodynamics	..	10
12 pm to 2 pm	..	Jaarboek	..	10
2 pm to 4 pm	..	Form and Analytical Geometry	..	10
4 pm to 6 pm	..	Dynamics	..	10
6 pm to 8 pm	..	Selected	..	10
8 pm to 10 pm	..	Experiments and Proofs of	..	10

† Group 1(a)—*Physcia* (Mehrb.)

Dinner (USD) Schedule—		
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Department of Hydraulics ..	75
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Department of Water and Soil ..	75
Dinner (USD) Schedule—		
12 p.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Liquidated Fund ..	75
5 p.m. to 7 p.m. ..	Research and Marketing ..	75

## P. Stevens, Ed. D.—Chairman, University of Maryland

Deposit, 10th September—			
Payable to L. & S.	Debit to Christmas	...	100
Payable to S. & S.	Debit to Christmas	...	100
Payable, 10th September—			
Payable to L. & S.	Debit to Christmas	...	100

## H. Schmitt (Ed.)

Monday, with Repetition—		
7 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra, Trigonometry and Geometry	100
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Calculus and Differential Equations	200
	* Physics (Laboratory).	

2000 100.0

† Chemistry (Scholarship)			
Transfer, 1975 September			
4-2-2-2-2-2-2	Chemistry (With Honors)		180

\* Dates and hours of possible examinations will be notified later.

\* Duration limited to the time necessary  
 † The design and format of the presentation will be decided

## S.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1928-29.

## PART III—GENERAL GRADUATION—cont.

Days and hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Logic and Theory of Knowledge .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Maths .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Business Philosophy .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Business Philosophy .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Psychology—Final paper .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Psychology—General paper .. ..	100

## Group (XIII)—Philosophy.

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Epistemology—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Epistemology .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Epistemology—General paper .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Epistemology—General paper .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Epistemology—Final paper .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Epistemology—General paper .. ..	100
Thursday, 19th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Epistemology .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Epistemology .. ..	100

## Group (XIV)—History and Economics (History Ma's).

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	History—General .. ..	100

## Group (XV)—History and Economics (Economics Ma's).

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Economics—General .. ..	100

## Group (XVI)—Languages including English.

## Sanskrit and Early Indian History.

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Sanskrit .. ..	100

## Urdu and Related subject or Languages.

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Urdu .. ..	100

## Telugu or Oriya and a Related subject or Sanskrit.

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Telugu .. ..	100

## Hindi and a Related subject or Languages.

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Hindi .. ..	100

\* Examinations held only in subjects specified by candidates.

B-2

## S.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1928-29.

## PART III—GENERAL GRADUATION—cont.

## Group (XVII)—Languages including English—cont.

Days and hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100

## S.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1928-29.

## PART I.

Monday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100

## S.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1928-29.

## PART II.

Monday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	English .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	English .. ..	100

## PART II—GENERAL GRADUATION.

## Mathematics (Maths).

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
Thursday, 19th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
Monday, 22nd September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Calculus .. ..	100

## Physics (Physics).

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	General Chemistry including Experiments .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
Monday, 16th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100

## Chemistry (Chemistry).

Thursday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	General Chemistry .. ..	100

## S.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1928-29.

## PART I.

## Physics and Chemistry in Maths.

Monday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Physics .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physics .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Physics .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Physics .. ..	100

## Chemical Technology or Maths.

Monday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100

## PART II.

Monday, 12th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
Friday, 13th September— 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100
12 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Chemical Technology .. ..	100

\* The dates and hours of the practical examinations will be notified later.



*Rolling number and name of students; period of teaching*

111	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
112	Demetrius, Srinivasan	1889-90
113	S. S. Srinivasan	1889-90
114	Thiruvalluvar, Srinivasan	1889-90
115	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
116	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
117	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
118	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
119	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
120	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
121	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
122	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
123	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
124	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
125	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
126	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
127	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
128	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
129	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
130	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
131	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
132	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
133	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
134	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
135	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
136	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
137	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
138	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
139	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
140	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
141	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
142	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
143	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
144	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
145	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
146	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
147	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
148	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
149	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
150	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
151	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
152	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
153	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
154	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
155	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
156	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
157	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
158	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
159	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
160	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
161	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
162	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
163	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
164	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
165	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
166	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
167	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
168	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
169	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
170	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
171	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
172	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
173	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
174	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
175	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
176	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
177	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
178	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
179	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
180	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

*Rolling number and name of students; period of teaching.*

181	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
182	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

183	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
184	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

185	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
186	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

187	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
188	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

189	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
190	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

191	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
192	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

193	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
194	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

195	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
196	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

197	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
198	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

199	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
200	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

201	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
202	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

203	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
204	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

**PERIOD GRADE.**

205	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90
206	Kandachari, Srinivasan	1889-90

and private schools, under whom they happen to be working as teachers or in any other capacity are requested to be as good as to intimate their whereabouts to the undersigned so as to make him to send him only, the undersigned shall the convenience of the board executed by them while under training.

**Rolling number and name**

1. K. Srinivasan
2. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

3. K. Srinivasan
4. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

5. K. Srinivasan
6. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

7. K. Srinivasan
8. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

9. K. Srinivasan
10. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

11. K. Srinivasan
12. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

13. K. Srinivasan
14. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

15. K. Srinivasan
16. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

17. K. Srinivasan
18. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

19. K. Srinivasan
20. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

21. K. Srinivasan
22. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

23. K. Srinivasan
24. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

25. K. Srinivasan
26. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

27. K. Srinivasan
28. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

29. K. Srinivasan
30. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

31. K. Srinivasan
32. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

33. K. Srinivasan
34. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

35. K. Srinivasan
36. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

37. K. Srinivasan
38. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

39. K. Srinivasan
40. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

41. K. Srinivasan
42. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

43. K. Srinivasan
44. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

45. K. Srinivasan
46. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

47. K. Srinivasan
48. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

49. K. Srinivasan
50. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

51. K. Srinivasan
52. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

53. K. Srinivasan
54. K. Srinivasan

**Rolling number and name**

55. K. Srinivasan
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The whereabouts of the following students trained in the institution, particulars of whom are given below are requested to be as good as to intimate their whereabouts to the undersigned so as to make him to send him only, the undersigned shall the convenience of the board executed by them while under training.

A. SATYANARAYANA RAO  
Inspector

Government Secondary Training School  
Bellary, 11th January 1893.

# QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MILAPORE, MADRAS.

Queen Mary's College is a Government College. The aim of the college is education in the widest sense of the term. The Principal and staff reside in the College Hostel, and exercise special care over the moral and physical welfare of the students.

The practice of their own religious observances by students of all creeds is encouraged by the college.

It offers instruction in—  
Intermediate Course with the following combinations under Part II.—

- Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- Mathematics, Physics and Geography.
- Mathematics, Physics and Indian History.
- Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.
- Natural Science, Physics and Geography.
- Natural Science, Physics and Indian History.
- Natural Science, Chemistry and Geography.
- Natural Science, Chemistry and Indian History.
- Natural Science, Modern History and Logic.
- Natural Science, Modern History and Geography.

English, Ancient History, Modern History and Indian

Music.  
B.A. (Pass) Degree Course—Parts I, II and under Part III—

Group II (Physics) with Chemistry subsidiary and (Chemistry) with Physics subsidiary.

Group IV-A (History and Economics)

Group VI (Indian Music).

Under Part II instruction is given in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malabar, Kannada, Urdu and French.

## Fees.

Fees are levied at the following rates for each of the first, second and third years, in advance—

### Intermediates.

Full course—Rs. 30.

For each part (if studied separately)—Rs. 12.

### B.A. Pass Course

Full course—Rs. 40.

For each part (if studied separately)—Rs. 17.

### OTHER FEES.

Boarding fees Rs. 1 per annum.

Seamster fees—

Intermediates, Rs. 10 per annum.

B.A., Rs. 12 per annum.

Fees are levied at half the above rates from students who are poor and produce certificates of poverty signed by an honorary magistrate, a president of a local board, or of a District Educational Council, a chairman of a municipal council, a sub-magistrate or an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than a deputy collector. Such certificates must be presented immediately on joining college.

### SCHOOL FEES.

Students' Union—Rs. 8 per annum (all colleges and hostel attached).

Metropolitan (1 year students)—Rs. 2.

Madras Examination (I and III year students)—Rs. 1.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The college offers a certain number of scholarships.

Merit scholarships at Rs. 2 per annum.

College scholarships at Rs. 2 per annum for the Intermediate and Rs. 14 for the B.A. course. Scholarships during the term of whole residence of less and other special scholarships.

In all cases these scholarships can be awarded only to applicants who have good qualifications, who are generally in need of such assistance and who belong to the Madras Presidency.

### ADMISSION.

Students are not ordinarily admitted except at the beginning of the first term of their Intermediate or Degree Course. Admission to the Intermediate Course is restricted to students belonging to the Madras Presidency. In the B.A. course preference is given to Madras Presidency students and others admitted only if there are seats left over. Applications for admission should be sent to the Principal as soon as the results of the Public Examinations are announced. Applications received after 15th June will be considered only if there are still seats available.

The number of students admitted for instruction in Degree subjects is strictly limited and high qualifications will be required from such students. Admission to the French classes is restricted and some preliminary knowledge of the language is required.

No student will be allowed to take French who can do so in a university.

Students are required to carefully note—

(1) A book of temporary receipt for the sum of Rs. 2 being the registration fee must be submitted to the appropriate form. Without this receipt no application will be considered. The amount should be returned to "XXVI Education—Department—Government, First College—Queen Mary's College—College Inn." The fee will not be returned if the student is not admitted.

(2) A detailed copy of marks must immediately be sent to the Principal of the college as soon as the marks are known.

(3) The Secondary School-leaving Certificate book should be sent to the head clerk of the college and not to the Principal.

(4) Students who have passed the Intermediate at any September examination should submit their marks from the Registrar, University of Madras, on payment of Rs. 2 and send them along with their applications for admission to the Junior Intermediate class should be in the following form—

- 1 Name (in full).
- 2 Home address.
- 3 Date of birth.
- 4 Place of birth.
- 5 Nationality.
- 6 Caste or creed.
- 7 Signs, married or widow.
- 8 Father's or guardian's name and occupation.
- 9 School last attended.
- 10 Date of leaving the school.
- 11 College previously attended, if any, with dates of attendance.
- 12 Highest examination passed with—  
(a) Date.  
(b) Optional subjects.
- 13 Second language.
- 14 Language in Part II of the Intermediate course.
- 15 Subjects in Part III.
- 16 Whether hostel accommodation is desired, and if so, in what section.

The application for admission to the Junior B.A. class should be in the following form—

- 1 Name (in full).
- 2 Home address.
- 3 Date of birth.
- 4 Place of birth.
- 5 Nationality.
- 6 Caste or creed.
- 7 Signs, married or widow.
- 8 Father's or guardian's name and occupation.
- 9 College previously attended with dates of attendance.
- 10 Date of passing the Intermediate examination with—  
(a) Regular number.  
(b) Optional subjects.
- 11 Second language.
- 12 Language in Part II of the B.A. Course.
- 13 Subjects in Part III.
- 14 Whether hostel accommodation is desired, and if so, in what section.

Applicants should be signed by a parent or guardian who should indicate his official position.

The following certificates must be produced before admission—

- (1) A transfer certificate from the school or college last attended.
- (2) A certificate testifying that the applicant has been recruited or re-recruited after she has attained the age of 16. This certificate will not be required from those who have copies of transfer and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householder that to their personal knowledge the individual was attached with another after she had completed her tenth year.

(3) In the case of students who have already studied in a college of the Madras University, a certificate of medical inspection.

The revision of the college schedule is compulsory. The 1920-21 calendar work will be ready in July will be sold at 3 annas a copy.

### HOSTELS.

The college is residential. All students who do not live with their parents at Madras must reside in the hostel. A limited amount of non-residential





15. All remarks/questions intended for the Commission must be ready in writing and addressed to the Vice-Chairman.

**References**

[Rev paragraph 3 of the indictment.]

### List of Scheduled Classes

[illegible]\* 2012, see <http://www.fishbase.org>.

Office of the Madras Police Reserve Commission,  
Central P.O., Madras, 22nd January 1901.

IDENTIFICATION OF LARVAE IN THE MARRAS RIVER  
TUCAL, KENYA (SEE PAGE 104)

Applications are invited from members of the Methodist Church, from Non-Methodists (Hindus) from Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Anglicans for two appointments of Lecturers—one in Physics and the other in Geography—in the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch), to be made by direct recruitment. Candidates will be selected in the following order of preference.—

- A member of the Scheduled Caste

- The registrants included in the Schedule (2) numbered in the American.





LIST OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE HANJAN JOURNAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE  
 LANGUAGE—TELGU.  
 (Note.—The names are arranged in order of seniority in the order of their selection for appointment in the Hanjan Journal Subordinate Service, in the order of their selection for appointment in the Hanjan Journal Subordinate Service, in the order of their selection for appointment in the Hanjan Journal Subordinate Service.)

Ref. number, name of candidate and date of birth (within brackets).	Language.	Qualification.	Address.
<b>HANJAN CITY.</b>			
<b>Non-Brahman (Hindu).</b>			
1. Sureshwar Rao, S. [18-5-1917]	Mal.	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand	178, Linga Chetty Street, G.T., Madras.
2. Narayana, Y. S. [1-3-1920]	"	"	50, Thiruvengada Shastri Street, Paimath, Madras.
3. Vasudevan, E. K. [18-8-1918]	Mal.	S.S.L.C. Typewriting	Marudai House, Changanad P.O. (via) Omalur.
4. Chelvanagar, M. P. [28-2-1918]	Do.	S.S.L.C. "	C/o C. F. Kumudam Nagar, Sermamangalam, Kumbakonam (via) Palani, Salem District.
5. Krishnan, M. M. [29-7-1916]	Do.	S.A. "	Kasthriyasa Gatta, Kiche, Madhav.
6. Govindan Nayar, C. M. [22-2-1917]	Do.	S.A. "	Madhav, Kumbakonam, Vayalathur, Thiruvannamalai, Changanad P.O., South Madhav.
7. Narayana Nayar, M. P. [16-10-1916]	Do.	S.A. "	Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvannamalai P.O., South Madhav.
8. Arundhan Nayar, C. V. [10-3-1917]	Do.	S.S.L.C. Typewriting	Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvannamalai P.O., South Madhav.
9. Rameshwararayan, K. K. [11-12-1918]	Do.	S.S.L.C. "	C/o N. C. Subramanian, Vaidi, Changanad, 2000, Madhav.
10. Ramachandran, C. T. [18-8-1915]	"	S.A. "	24, Nallamangalam Street, Sermamangalam, Madhav.
11. Ramachandran, M. P. [11-4-1916]	Mal.	S.A. Typewriting (Lower) "	Sermamangalam House, Changanad P.O., Madhav.

**Chikita.**

1. Balraj, A. [10-4-1918]	"	S.A. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand	C/o A. Aranganthi Pillai, Deputy Superintendent, General School, Telangana, Sermamangalam, Office of the Agricultural Department, Sermamangalam.
2. Balraj, K. [16-5-1918]	"	"	Sermamangalam, Sermamangalam.
3. Jagan, D. [11-8-1918]	"	S.S.L.C. "	Sermamangalam, Sermamangalam.
4. Narayana Nayar, P. S. [12-8-1917]	"	"	Sermamangalam, Sermamangalam.
5. Balraj, D. V. [11-3-1918]	"	"	Sermamangalam, Sermamangalam.

**Brahman.**

1. Subramanian, S. B. [28-10-1916]	"	S.S.L.C. Typewriting and shorthand	C/o S. B. Subramanian, Arayan, 4, East Street, Fort, Changanad, Telangana, Thiruvannamalai.
2. Subramanian, T. S. [11-1-1916]	"	Do.	C/o P. E. Subramanian, Arayan, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
3. Narayana Rao, C. [11-7-1918]	Mal.	Intermediate (Higher) and shorthand	C/o C. K. Narayana Rao, Paimath, Changanad, Changanad.
4. Vengal Rao, H. [11-12-1917]	"	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand	108, Malangad Street, Madhav.

Small number, name of candidate and date of birth (within brackets).

Qualification.

Address.

**VAKAPATAN DISTRICT.**

**LANGUAGE—TELGU.**

**Non-Brahman (Hindu).**

1. Narayana Rao, Y. [18-11-1916]	"	S.A. Typewriting (Lower) "	C/o Vajrath Subramanian, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
2. Subramanian, S. [1-2-1918]	"	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
3. Narayana Rao, Y. [18-11-1916]	"	S.A. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
4. Narayana Rao, Y. [1-2-1918]	"	S.S.L.C. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.

**Chikita.**

1. Narayana Rao, Y. [18-11-1916]	"	S.A. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
2. Narayana Rao, Y. [1-2-1918]	"	Intermediate (S.A., Parts II and III)	C/o Y. Narayana Rao, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.

**Brahman.**

Narayana Rao, Y. [11-10-1915]	"	Intermediate, Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand	1, Changanad, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
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**CHIKITA DISTRICT.**

**LANGUAGE—TELGU.**

**Non-Brahman (Hindu).**

1. Narayana Rao, Y. [18-11-1916]	"	S.A. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
2. Narayana Rao, Y. [1-2-1918]	"	S.S.L.C. Typewriting	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
3. Narayana Rao, Y. [18-11-1916]	"	S.A. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
4. Narayana Rao, Y. [1-2-1918]	"	S.S.L.C. "	Chikita, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.

**Chikita.**

Jagan, K. [21-10-1915]	"	Intermediate	C/o N. K. Jagan, Chikita, Chikita, Chikita.
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Serial number, name of candidate and date of application received.	Qualifications	Address
<b>KITPA DISTRICT—cont.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TELGUGU—cont.</b>		
<b>English</b>		
Elaiah Sarva, T. (16-6-1914) ..	S.S.L.C. (Intermediate, Parts I and II), Typewriting (English) and shorthand (Lower)	Op. T. Anand Rao, Clerk, Office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Brodipet, District.
<b>BELLARY DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGES—TELGUGU AND KANNADA.</b>		
<b>Neo-Sanskrit (Hindi).</b>		
Kannan, L. K. (1-7-1914) ..	Intermediate ..	Op. L. Venkataswamy, Law Officer, Ferozpet.
<b>English.</b>		
Kobbaramurthy Das, K. (15-11-1913) ..	S.S.L.C. (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	Op. K. Srinivasamurthy, Revenue Agent, Cuddapah.
<b>CUDDAPOH DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TELGUGU.</b>		
<b>Neo-Sanskrit (Hindi).</b>		
J. Das Reddy, M. C. (1-7-1914) ..	S.A. ..	Op. V. Lakshminayya, Nampalle, Nandyal M.S.
J. Jayaram Reddy, G. (20-12-1913) ..	Intermediate Typewriting (Lower).	Giddalur, Vengal P.O., Chittoor district.
<b>Malayalam.</b>		
Gnanu Mohdun, E. (1-7-1914) ..	Intermediate ..	Bemorewumpet, Trodattur P.O., Cuddapah district.
<b>VELLORE DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TELGUGU.</b>		
<b>Neo-Sanskrit (Hindi).</b>		
S. Srinivasaya Das, D. (16-6-1914) ..	S.A. ..	Op. D. S. Prasad Rao, Clerk, District Board's Office, Vellore.
S. Anjanaya Reddy, N. (2-5-1914) ..	S.A. ..	Op. Raja Venkateswamy, Tadipatri, Anantapur district.
<b>CHENNAI DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGES—TAMIL AND TELUGU.</b>		
<b>Neo-Sanskrit (Hindi).</b>		
S. Manoharayya Madhav, A. V. (2-6-1914) ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	Op. D. Kothandayya Madhav, Rajasabham, Edhi Street, Fort, Madras.
S. Ramaswami Reddy, A. (20-6-1913) ..	S.A. ..	Op. T. R. Angirasaiah Saib, Station Agent, 14th Station Road, Vengal P.O., Tenkasi.
S. Devadasayya, K. H. (17-6-1914) ..	S.S.L.C. (Intermediate, Parts I and II).	Op. C. Kandaswami Reddy, 14, Thendrak, Vengal P.O. Street, Vengal, Madras.
S. Anjanaya Reddy, T. V. (16-6-1914) ..	S.S.L.C. ..	Tiruvannamalai, Tattakoppa P.O., South Arcot.
<b>English.</b>		
S. Krishnaswamy, P. (19-6-1914) ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (English) and shorthand (English).	Shorthand writer, Sub-Comm. Madras.
S. Govinda Sarma, A. S. (18-6-1913) ..	S.A., Typewriting (English).	171, Chooli Road, Chittoor.
S. Rajaswamy, M. (1-7-1914) ..	S.A. ..	M. Venkataswamy Pudi Street, Triplicane, Madras.
S. Krishna, S. K. (11-4-1914) ..	Intermediate (S.A., Parts I and II).	30, Reddy Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Chittoor.</b>		
S. Jayaraman, M. (18-6-1913) ..	S.A. ..	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Mathikara, Vellore district.
S. Mahesh Srinivasan (18-6-1913) ..	S.S.L.C. (Intermediate, Parts I and II).	Kotap, Nellore, Madras.
<b>LANGUAGE—TELGUGU.</b>		
<b>Neo-Sanskrit (Hindi).</b>		
S. Ram Reddy, M. (1-7-1914) ..	S.A. ..	Pillayarswami Pudi, Chittoor district.

Serial Number, name of candidate and date of birth (or date of admission)	Qualification	Address
<b>NORTH ARCOY DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Non-Brahmins (Hindu).</b>		
1 Gopalaswamy, A. [20-1-1914] ..	B.A. .. ..	Achuthanagar, Sornampett P.O. (via) Sankaran, S.I.I.
2 Venkatesan [sic], V. [2-10-1918] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower)	C/o V. Venkayya Naidu, Civil Post Office House, Sankarapuram, South Arcot district.
3 Srinivasan, C. [7-7-1916] ..	Intermediate .. ..	C/o P. Natcha Pillai, President, Pandurajam Board, Sankarapuram.
<b>Christians.</b>		
Dennis, S. [20-11-1914] ..	Intermediate (B.A., Part III)	C/o D. James Gnanasundar, Principal, Bishop Superi Training School, Palamcottah.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Venkatesan, S. [11-1-1917] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower)	C/o K. R. Subramaniam Reddy, 21, Red Street, Chingleput.
<b>NORTH ARCOY DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Non-Brahmins (Hindu).</b>		
1 Thirumala Rao, R. [1-3-1914] ..	B.A. .. ..	Chok, P.O. A. V. Duck, Ltd., Kanchi, Madras district.
2 Rajakrishna, S. [12-6-1914] ..	Intermediate .. ..	C/o O. Srinivasa Reddy, 146, Vazhakkam Street, N. Chavadi, Tanjore.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Srinivasan, K. [30-10-1912] ..	S.S.L.C. .. ..	C/o T. Abdul Wahab Sahib, Nayana Andavar Madras School, Golden Fort, S.I.I.
<b>Christians.</b>		
Samuel Dennis Thomas [12-6-1912] ..	Intermediate (B.Sc., Part I)	C/o F. K. Samuel, Bangalore, Tanjore School, Palur, Tiruchirappalli.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Narasimha, P. [1-3-1914] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower)	8, Old Salla Street, Chikmagalur.
<b>WEST TANJORE DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Non-Brahmins (Hindu).</b>		
1 Subramanian, T. [2-6-1914] ..	B.A. .. ..	C/o S. Thiruvannulavan Peta, Chok, Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madras district.
2 Ramakrishnan, R. [10-7-1914] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Higher)	41, North Street, Thiruvannulavan, Thiruvannulavan P.O.
<b>Christians.</b>		
Frederick Davis, V. [10-12-1909] ..	S.S.L.C. .. ..	545, Roberts Street, Tanjore.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Rameswaram, R. [1-9-1915] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Higher) and shorthand (Higher)	454, Big Street, Tiruppur, Madras.
<b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Non-Brahmins (Hindu).</b>		
1 Mahalingam, M. [17-7-1917] ..	S.S.L.C. Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower)	C/o Mahalingam Achud, Golden Fort, Palamcottah.
2 Ramaswamy, T. [10-7-1917] ..	B.A. .. ..	Koragudi, Palayamkott P.O. (via) Sankarapuram, Tanjore district.
3 Subramanian, T. [2-10-1914] ..	B.Sc. .. ..	C/o S. Thiruvannulavan Peta, 41, Chikmagalur Street, Park Town, Madras.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Abdul Kader, K. [10-4-1914] ..	Intermediate Typewriting (Lower)	C/o T. K. Kader Sahib, Madurai, Arcot district, Tanjore.
<b>Christians.</b>		
Marion Paul Vetter [15-9-1912] ..	B.A. Typewriting (Lower) ..	Companion House, Pondicherry, Golden Fort.
<b>Brahmins.</b>		
Ramaswamy, A. [4-2-1914] ..	B.A. (Hons.) Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower)	C/o K. C. Rajagopal, Tiruppur, R.A.S.M. residing at 231, Red Tree Road, Park Town, Madras.
<b>RAJAPET DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE—TAMIL.</b>		
<b>Non-Brahmins (Hindu).</b>		
1 Vanchandras, R. K. [25-4-1909] ..	B.A. .. ..	Karika Nader Street, Madurai.
2 Manikavasagam, S. [25-3-1914] ..	Intermediate (B.A. Part II), Typewriting (Lower)	Madurai (via) Sankarapuram.
<b>Christians.</b>		
Tridivanshi, V. E. [11-3-1905] ..	S.S.L.C. .. ..	C/o V. Subramaniam Peta, French Street, Sub-Court, Devakottai.

Serial number, name of candidate and date of birth (in parentheses)	Qualification.	Address.
<b>SOUTH MALABAR DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUANGE—MALAYALAM.</b>		
<b>Non-Residence (Private).</b>		
1 Bhaskaran Nair, T. [11-9-1913] ..	B.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	C/o T. Kanchanas Nair, Collector's Office, Cochin.
2 Carimkhalil Khatun, K. K. [10-1-1913] ..	B.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Upper).	Chack and Shorthand Writer, District Head's Office, Poovar, South Malabar.
3 Kanchanas Nair, C. P. [19-10-1912] ..	B.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	C/o C. P. Kanchanas Nair, Clerk, District Head's Office, Cochin.
4 Krishnaswami Nair, C. P. [10-5-1914] ..	Do.	C/o C. P. Kanchanas Nair, Clerk, District Head's Office, Cochin.
5 Vijayaprasanna, K. [10-5-1914] ..	B.A., Typewriting (Lower) ..	C/o K. Kanchanas Nair, Advocate and District Head's Office, Cochin.
<b>Residence.</b>		
1 Kappan, F. N. M. [1-5-1914] ..	B.S.L.C. .. ..	Konchik, Cochin.
2 Mahomed, F. [2-5-1912] ..	B.S.L.C. (Intermediate, Parts I and II).	C/o P. Abdul Kader, Teacher, Muzhappilly, Thripur, Cochin.
<b>Children.</b>		
1 Albert Josephine [11-5-1913] ..	Intermediate .. ..	Beal Mission, Parangudi, Changanassery (old) Diocese.
2 Thoma, D. V. V. [10-1-1917] ..	B.S.L.C. .. ..	Neilam, Malabar.
<b>Residence.</b>		
1 Krishna, T. B. [10-5-1917] ..	B.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	C/o P. B. Nair's Office, Clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Quilashy P.O., South Malabar.
2 Subramanyam, S. [3-3-1915] ..	Intermediate, Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	Stenographer, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co., 50, American Street, Madras.
3 Valliyathan, M. N. [10-5-1918] ..	B.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and shorthand (Lower).	C/o K. H. Franklin, M. Lloyd Road, Bangalore, Madras.
<b>SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.</b>		
<b>LANGUAGES—KANNADA.</b>		
<b>Non-Residence (Private).</b>		
1 Rajwade Chinn, K. [11-5-1912] ..	B.A. .. ..	C/o A. Subba Chinn, Chikita Thannur, Mangalore.
2 Chennappa, K. [10-5-1914] ..	Intermediate .. ..	Jajjala Nagara Village, Kanakurthy P.O., Mangalore.
3 Rama Wante, P. [10-5-1914] ..	B.S.L.C. .. ..	C/o K. K. Chinn, Civil Surgeon, Sea & Company, Import-Export, Dandur, Mangalore.
<b>Residence.</b>		
1 Nallathirtha Shet, M. [10-5-1918] ..	B.S.L.C. .. ..	C/o The Kalyanasagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Kallangudi, South Kanara.
2 Sampasanthappa, K. [10-5-1918] ..	Intermediate .. ..	C/o H. Venkatesh Rao, Clerk, Local Post Station Engineer's Office, Hosur, Bellary District.
3 Thiruvengadach, K. [10-5-1918] ..	B.S.L.C. .. ..	Hosur, Hosur, Bellary District.

Office of the Madras Public Service Commission, .. ..  
 Cathedral P.O., Madras, 13th December 1918.

#### EXAMINATION IN MIDWINTER.

It is hereby notified that the qualifying examination for English medium admission will be held at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, on the first Wednesday before—  
 Monday, the 22nd March 1919 from 1.30 to 4 p.m.—Writing examination.

Monday, Thursday and Friday, the 19th, 20th and 21st March 1919 from 2 to 3 p.m.—Oral and Practical examination.

5. Intending candidates must send in their applications in the form specified below through the Superintendent of the training institution, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Examiners in Midwinter, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Fort St. George, Madras, at or before the 25th February 1919 after which date no applications will be received on any account—

Applications for admission in the qualifying examination in Midwinter to be held in March 1919.

Name of candidate in full

Notably at race

Training—

Place

Period—From To

Whether previously stamped or not

If previously stamped, date of examination Certificate from Superintendent of training institution regarding—

Character

General conduct

General hand work

Date

Signature

3. All candidates are required to pay an examination fee of Rs. 3 which should be paid into a Government Treasury in the national and into the Revenue Bank of India, Madras, in the credit of "S.S.V.I.—Madras—Midwinter" and the bank receipt attached to their applications. The fee shall be so intimated to be returned.

4. The applicants should be accompanied by the following authorities—

Certificate required of a candidate desirous of appearing for the examination qualifying for registration as a teacher.

1. I hereby certify that .. ..  
 has been a Midwinter student at .. .. for a period of not less than six months, viz., from the .. .. to .. .. and that she has attended classes .. .. which she has personally delivered and has passed during the above-mentioned period. She has also attended not less than thirty of the lectures commencing to not less than thirty and does of instruction in Midwinter.

I further certify that she is trustworthy, sober and of good moral character and her general conduct has been .. ..

Signature of certifying authority

Occupation

Address

Date

5. Printed forms of applications and certificates may be obtained from the Superintendent of the training institution.

W. C. PATON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Chairman, Board of Examiners in Midwinter, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, 20th January 1919.









Engine number or name of candidate	Class of engine	Date of examination	Engine number and name of candidate	Class of engine	Date of examination
<b>MACHINE WORK (LOWER GRADE).</b> Second Class.			<b>PRACTICAL DISPENSING (FOR COMPOUNDERS).</b> (HIGHER GRADE)—cont.		
1908 Messrs. Gervais Mayer	NS	Machine.	23 G. V. Farnsworth	B	Machine.
(N 4).					
1917 D. Ruff Architects	C	Do.	74 H. E. Hurling	M	Do.
1919 K. H. Rogers & Co. Pty. Ltd.	J	Engineers.	72 J. A. Appelman	C	Do.
			16 C. H. J. J. J. J.	C	Do.
			73 G. H. J. J. J.	C	Do.
			75 J. A. J. J. J.	C	Do.
			46 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
<b>MACHINE WORK (HIGHER GRADE).</b> No candidate has passed.					
<b>BOOK-BINDING (LOWER GRADE).</b> Second Class.					
1907 T. J. J. J. J.	B	Machine.	81 J. M. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
1917 J. A. J. J. J.	J	Engineers.	82 J. V. J. J. J.	C	Do.
1917 J. A. J. J. J.	M	Engineers.	83 J. M. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			84 J. J. J. J. J.	C	Do.
1918 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.	121 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
1918 J. A. J. J. J.	C	Do.	122 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
1918 J. A. J. J. J.	C	Do.	123 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			124 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			125 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			126 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			127 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			128 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			129 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			130 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			131 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			132 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			133 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			134 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			135 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			136 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			137 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			138 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			139 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			140 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			141 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			142 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			143 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			144 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			145 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			146 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			147 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			148 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			149 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			150 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			151 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			152 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			153 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			154 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			155 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			156 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			157 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			158 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			159 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			160 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			161 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			162 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			163 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			164 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			165 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			166 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			167 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			168 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			169 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			170 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			171 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			172 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			173 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			174 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			175 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			176 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			177 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			178 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			179 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			180 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			181 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			182 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			183 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			184 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			185 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			186 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			187 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			188 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			189 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			190 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			191 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			192 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			193 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			194 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			195 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			196 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			197 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			198 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			199 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.
			200 J. A. J. J. J.	NS	Do.

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL (HIGHER GRADE)—(HIGHER GRADE)—cont.</b>		
<b>Science Class—cont.</b>		
197 K. N. Gopalakrishnan ..	III	Madras.
198 K. P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
199 K. P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
200 G. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
201 S. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
202 A. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
203 G. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
204 V. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
205 Richard Williams ..	III	Do.

**BOTANY (SPECIAL)—(HIGHER GRADE).**

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
21 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
22 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

**Science Class.**

23 M. S. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
24 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
25 Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

**MATERIAL MEDICA (HIGHER GRADE).**

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
26 K. P. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.

**Science Class.**

27 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
28 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
29 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
30 C. S. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
31 V. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
32 C. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
33 K. S. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
34 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
35 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
36 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

**PHARMACY (HIGHER GRADE).**

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
37 K. P. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.

**Science Class.**

38 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
39 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
40 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
41 C. S. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
42 V. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
43 C. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
<b>PHARMACY (HIGHER GRADE)—cont.</b>		
<b>Science Class—cont.</b>		
44 K. S. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
45 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
46 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
47 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

48 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
49 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
50 P. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the First Examination in Chemistry (Special)—(Higher Grade) at the Government Technical Examinations held in November 1938. They will have to pass the Final Examination to qualify themselves eligible for the certificate in the subject—

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
--	-----------------------	-----------------------

**CHEMISTRY (SPECIAL)—(FIRST YEAR)—(HIGHER GRADE).**

51 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
52 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
53 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
54 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
55 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

The following candidates (who have already passed the First Examination in Chemistry (Special)—(Higher Grade) at the Government Technical Examinations held in November 1938) are declared to have passed the Final Examination held in November 1938 and have qualified themselves for the certificate in the subject—

Register number and name of candidate.	Class of examination.	Place of examination.
--	-----------------------	-----------------------

**CHEMISTRY (SPECIAL)—(FINAL YEAR)—(HIGHER GRADE).**

56 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Madras.
57 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
58 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
59 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.
60 K. Srinivasan ..	III	Do.

(By order)

Y. N. CHANDRAN, Secretary.

Office of the Controller for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 11th January 1939.

**MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.****GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1938.**

The following candidates are declared to have passed the examination which their names appear—  
(Of the candidates who successfully qualified for admission to the service of the Government, the names of those who are not qualified are not shown as they are not entitled to be shown.)

The register number, name and the designation of successful candidates are printed under each order.

**Special Tests.****THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TEST.****Science Class.**

**ORDER—**  
117 Srinivasan, V. S., Farm Manager, Agricultural Research Station, Coimbatore.

**MADRAS—**  
118 Srinivasan, J. S., Farm Manager, Agricultural Research Station, Madurai.

**MANGALORE—**  
119 Srinivasan, U., Farm Clerk, Agricultural Research Station, Mangalore.

**PILGRIMAGE—**  
120 Srinivasan, K. C., Farm Manager, Agricultural Research Station, Anaparthi.  
121 Srinivasan, S. S., Farm Manager, Agricultural Research Station, Anaparthi.

Office of the Madras Public Service Commission,  
Madurai, 11th January 1939.

G. P. KARUNAKARAN MENON,  
Secretary.



ഫോട്ട് സെൻസ് ജോജ് ഗ്രസൻ

I-B 30 സിഗ്നലിംഗ് സമ്പ്രദായം

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

JANUARY 24, 1939

Figure 3

ഫിഷറീ: മലപ്പുറം ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ, 2018 ജനുവരി 25-ാം തീയതി

[Рис. 1.2]

ഗവൺമെന്റ് പാസ്സുണ്ടാക്കിയ മലയാള രാജ്യാഭിമാനം

**Malayalam Translation of Notifications by Government**

ஆரம்பநிலைகள் பரீட்சைகள்

ALBERTO J. GARCIA-SALA

കമ്മിറ്റി അന്തർദ്ദേശീയമായി, 1998 നവംബറാകട്ടെ 24-ാംതീയതി ക. നമ്പർ 8878, പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചത്.







(8) வினாக்களில் கீழ்க்கண்டவைகளில் எந்தவற்றைப் பற்றித் தகவல் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்?

(2) അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻമാരായ, സാമ്പത്തികനായ ഈ  
പ്രമുഖർക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റിയംഗീകാരത്തോടെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട്,

- (9) மருமகன் திருவிடை அருங்குறி.
- (10) மருமகன் திருவிடை அருங்குறி. கனகம்.
- (11) திருவிடை அருங்குறி. கனகம். கனகம்.
- (12) திருவிடை அருங்குறி. கனகம். கனகம்.

[illegible]

ஆய்வு, நம்பி, உறுதிப்படுத்துதல்.

வினாக்கள்-விடைகள்

ജനുവരി, 1998 നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി.

(A true translation)

K. R. ACHYUTHAN,

— *Statistical Translator to Government.*

















## FEDERAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN OF ATTACKS AND DRAUGS FROM  
EYEWITNESSES DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRID  
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 19.5 DECEMBER 1958.

[illegible][illegible]

ABSTRACT SESSION ON ATTACKS AND DEATHS FROM  
 EXTREME WEATHER IN THE PROSPECTORY OF MEDICINE  
 during the week ending 20th December 1933.

Name of Unit (Group) and its Location	October		November		December		Subtotal for the Year
	At Home	Overseas	At Home	Overseas	At Home	Overseas	
<b>Foreign-born—</b>							
American ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
<b>Native-born—</b>							
American ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total—</b>							
American ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
<b>Expatriate—</b>							
British ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korean ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumanian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swiss ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukrainian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Other Special—</b>							
British ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korean ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumanian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swiss ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukrainian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total—</b>							
American ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korean ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumanian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swiss ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukrainian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound in process and give evidence in the above described or in any case occurring therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to depart without leave.

MA. HUSA, SMT.  
Chief of Madras.

High Court, Madras,  
20th December 1930

#### NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 155 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendments to the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1931 (Volume II), are published for the information of all persons interested and it is hereby advised that the draft amendments, as well as any objections or suggestions thereto which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter, will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 20th February 1931.

Substitute the following for rule 75 in the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, Volume I—

75. Where an application for copy of any record or document does not give the number and date or other necessary particulars of the writ or other proceedings in which the record or document is filed, the following fee shall be levied in connection therewith for the purpose of making a search necessitated by such imperfect particulars:

RS. A. P.

(A) When the document belongs to any year prior to the calendar year, but is not more than ten years old—

(a) Fee payable for the first document or entry applied for or if only one document or entry is applied for, then for that document or entry—

1 0 0

(b) Fee payable for every document or entry after that the fee included in the same application and connected with the same subject—

0 0 0

(c) When the applicant does not have in which of two or more years a document or entry belongs, the fee for searching the records of every year other than the first—

0 0 0

(B) When the document is more than ten years old but does not belong to any year prior to 1858—

(a) Fee payable for the first document or entry applied for or if only one document or entry is applied for, then for that document or entry—

1 4 0

(b) Fee payable for every document or entry after that the fee included in the same application and connected with the same subject—

0 10 0

(c) When the party does not know to which of two or more years a document or entry belongs, the fee for one year plus the records of every year other than the first—

0 20 0

(C) When the document belongs to a year prior to 1858—

(a) Fee payable for the first document or entry applied for or if only one document or entry is applied for, then for that document or entry—

1 0 0

(b) Fee payable for every document or entry after that the fee included in the same application and connected with the same subject—

0 10 0

RS. A. P.  
0 15 0  
(D) When the party does not know to which of two or more years a document or entry belongs, the fee for searching the records of every year other than the first—

Exclusive or otherwise to a proceeding or document and the vouchers appertaining to an account, shall be retained as part of the proceeding or document to which they relate.

If the proceeding or document is not found as aforesaid, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, free of cost.

In rule 71 of the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, Volume I, add the following to the existing rule—

"On every such search fee shall be levied in connection therewith as in the rule of a search under rule 75."

High Court, Madras,  
20th January 1931

IN APPEAL, RAO,  
Applicant.

#### ADJOURNMENTS OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil and Sessions Courts in the Chingleput district will be closed for the summer term of 1931 as follows—

(a) The District and Sessions Court and the Court of the Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Chingleput—for two months from Monday, the 11th April 1931 to Friday, the 10th June 1931, both days inclusive.

(b) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Chittoor and Chinnai and the office of the District Registrar, Chingleput—for two months from Saturday, the 6th May 1931 to Friday, the 16th June 1931, both days inclusive.

(c) The Court of the District Munsif, Ponnammallur—for six weeks from Monday, the 10th April 1931 to Sunday, the 4th June 1931, both days inclusive.

No pleas, petitions or papers other than applications for grant of copies and for service and execution of processes will be received during the recess.

The offices of the Copeys and Process Service and Revision departments will be kept open throughout the recess, but no work warrant will be executed during the adjournment. The offices of the other departments will remain closed during the recess.

L. Express applications for bail during the absence of the Sessions Judge from the district should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

V. V. SUBBA RAO,  
District and Sessions Judge.

Chingleput, 12th January 1931

Notice is hereby given that the recess in the District Courts will be closed for the summer term as follows—

(a) District and Sessions Court, Chittoor, and the Court of the Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Chittoor—for two months from Monday, the 10th April 1931 to Friday, the 10th June 1931, both days inclusive.

(b) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, Madanapalle, Tirupatt, Sholingur, and of the District Registrar, Chittoor—for six weeks from Saturday, the 10th April 1931 to Friday, the 6th June 1931, both days inclusive.

No pleas or petitions except applications for grant of copies and for service and execution of processes will be received by the courts during the recess.

The offices of the Copeys, Process Service and Revision departments will be kept open throughout the recess, but no work warrant will be executed during the recess.

The offices of the other departments will remain closed.

Arrangements will, however, be made (i) for transmitting to the High Court records in appeals, etc.; (ii) for all administrative correspondence; and (iii) for furnishing the Copyist and Process departments with necessary records and original orders.

The Official Receiver, Calicut, will make provision for the transaction of urgent work during the absence.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

**P. RAMALINGAM,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

Calicut, 15th January 1935.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Additional District and Sessions Court, Calicut, and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Calicut and the Magistrate's Court, Calicut, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 15th April to Friday, the 30th June 1935 (both days inclusive). The District Magistrate's Courts of Calicut and Kollam and the Courts of the Official Receiver, Calicut, will be closed for the same from Saturday, the 6th May to Friday, the 15th June 1935 (both days inclusive). The District Magistrate's Courts of Ernad, Travancore, Kottayam, Kollam, and Malabar will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 15th April to Sunday, the 30th May 1935 (both days inclusive).

No grant of petition except applications for grant of copies and for service and execution of process shall be received during the adjournment.

The offices of the Copyist and Process Clerks and Executive departments shall be kept open throughout the recess. The offices of the other departments shall remain closed.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division should be made to the High Court.

**T. ANANTA SCHARTA,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

Calicut, 16th January 1935.

Notice is hereby given that the courts in the Kottayam district will be closed for the annual summer recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Kottayam, and the Courts of the Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge, Kottayam, and of the District Magistrate, Kottayam—for two months from Wednesday, the 30th April 1935 to Wednesday, the 15th June 1935, both days inclusive.

The Courts of the District Magistrate of Kollam, Travancore, Kottayam, and Kollam, and the offices of the Official Receiver, Kottayam—for six weeks from Thursday, the 6th May 1935 to Wednesday, the 15th June 1935, both days inclusive.

No grant of petition except applications for grant of copies and for service and execution of process will be received for the same during the adjournment.

The offices of the Copyist, Process Service and Executive departments will be kept open throughout the recess. The offices of the other departments will remain closed.

Arrangements will, however, be made (i) for transmitting to the High Court records in appeals, etc.; (ii) for all administrative correspondence; and (iii) for furnishing the Copyist and Process departments with necessary records and original orders.

The Official Receiver, Kottayam, will make provision for the transaction of urgent work during the recess.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

**T. S. RAMACHANDRAN,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

Changanassery, 15th January 1935.

II-1a

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

### OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that, as petitions presented by the undersigned debtors on dates given below, orders of adjournment in insolvency were made against them by the High Court of Judicature at Madras in debt cases against the name of each:—

*For the purpose of this list, names and addresses of the creditors, and of witnesses.*

No. 1 of 1935: 1st January 1935, P. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 2 of 1935: 1st January 1935, M. Rajagopalakrishnan, deceased, late, 10, Government Street, Coimbatore, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 3 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 4 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 5 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 6 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 7 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 8 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 9 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 10 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 11 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 12 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 13 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 14 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 15 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 16 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 17 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 18 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 19 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 20 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 21 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 22 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 23 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 24 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 25 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 26 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 27 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 28 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 29 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 30 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 31 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 32 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 33 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 34 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 35 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 36 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 37 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 38 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

No. 39 of 1935: 1st January 1935, C. Rajagopalakrishnan, writing partner, deceased (for 1935), Madras, No. 1 & 115, Fort Street, Madras, Madras, 15th January 1935.

## INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1935: DISTRICT COURT, ANANTHAPUR.

Debtors: Chinnappa Andhra-Pollam (Debtors).

Debt: Chinnappa-Kuppalam (Debtors).

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioners have applied to the Court for an order of adjournment in insolvency as against and that the said petitioners stand posted to 15th February 1935 for hearing.

**C. SATTANARAYANA CHOWDARY,**

District Judge.

Anantapur, 15th January 1935.

No. 15 of 1935 (A. No. 403 of 1935), Revenue Court, Chinnappa.

Debtors: Chinnappa-Pollam (Debtors).

Debt: Chinnappa-Kuppalam (Debtors).

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioners have applied to the Court for an order of adjournment in insolvency as against and that the said petitioners stand posted to 15th February 1935 for hearing.

**C. SATTANARAYANA CHOWDARY,**

District Judge.

Anantapur, 15th January 1935.

No. 15 of 1935 (A. No. 403 of 1935), Revenue Court, Chinnappa.

Debtors: Chinnappa-Pollam (Debtors).

Debt: Chinnappa-Kuppalam (Debtors).

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioners have applied to the Court for an order of adjournment in insolvency as against and that the said petitioners stand posted to 15th February 1935 for hearing.

**C. SATTANARAYANA CHOWDARY,**

District Judge.

Anantapur, 15th January 1935.

No. 15 of 1935 (A. No. 403 of 1935), Revenue Court, Chinnappa.

Debtors: Chinnappa-Pollam (Debtors).

Debt: Chinnappa-Kuppalam (Debtors).

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioners have applied to the Court for an order of adjournment in insolvency as against and that the said petitioners stand posted to 15th February 1935 for hearing.

**C. SATTANARAYANA CHOWDARY,**

District Judge.

Anantapur, 15th January 1935.

No. 15 of 1935 (A. No. 403 of 1935), Revenue Court, Chinnappa.

No. 7 of 1937 (J.A. No. 480 of 1936), DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Yellu New Radhi—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Public Prosecutor Radhi and others—Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given that the petition by the respondent under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for approval of the composition scheme comes on for hearing before this Court on 15th February 1938.

No. 10 of 1937 (J.A. No. 11 of 1936), DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Padmanabha Ram Radhi—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Valentines Hughes Radhi and others—Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given that the petition by the respondent under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for approval of the composition scheme comes on for hearing before this Court on 15th February 1938.

No. 21 of 1937 (J.A. No. 472 of 1936), DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Thippalar Nagappa—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Arathu Polakuda Reddi and others—Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given that the petition by the respondent under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for an order of absolute discharge comes on for hearing before this Court on 15th February 1938.

No. 3 of 1938 (J.A. No. 9 of 1938), DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Nimmasappala Chennappa—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Munda Vairataramiah and others—Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given that the petition by the respondent under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for approval of the composition scheme comes on for hearing before this Court on 15th February 1938.

No. 20 of 1938, DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Kannamma Nataraj Radhi and another—Petitioner (Respondent).**

**Kann Radhi and others—Respondents (Creditors).**  
Under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioners have been adjudged insolvent on 15th December 1937 and that they should, within 14 days from the date of this notice, submit to the District Court, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver as officiating as per No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules. They should also give the Official Receiver all necessary instructions and provide him with such, when necessary.

No. 43 of 1938, DISTRICT COURT, COCHIN.

**Pada Gopalan Pillai Marappa Radhi—Petitioner (Respondent).**

**Chinnappa Gopalan Radhi—Respondent (Debtor).**

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (b) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioner has applied to this Court praying to adjudge the respondent as insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 15th February 1938 for hearing.

**MAHA ALI,**  
District Judge.

Cochin, 15th January 1938.

No. 6 of 1938, DISTRICT COURT, EAST COCHIN.

**Narasimhan Narayana—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Kavitha Narayana—Respondent (Debtor).**

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (b) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioner has applied to this Court praying to adjudge the respondent as insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 15th February 1938 for hearing.

**N. D. KRISHNA RAO,**  
District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 15th January 1938.

No. 3 of 1938 (No. 6 of 1938), EAST COCHIN, DISTRICT COURT, NORTH MALABAR.  
**Adasi Raju Peer Muhammed Ismail Raju by mother Jaleema Muhammed Raju and Mary Raju (Petitioner).**  
**Peer Muhammed Ismail Raju by mother Jaleema Muhammed Ismail Raju and Mary Raju (Respondent).**

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the aforementioned respondent has been adjudged as an insolvent by order of this Court dated 15th January 1938, that creditors of the respondent should present their claims before the Official Receiver as soon as possible, and that the respondent has been allowed one year's term from the said date for making his application for discharge.

**N. NIVARAKKURUSAN,**  
District Judge.

Tellicherry, 15th January 1938.

No. 6 of 1938, DISTRICT COURT, NORTH ARCAN.

**Muthu Chettiar, son of Kandasamy Chettiar of Vazhappalam, Vellapuzha taluk—Petitioner.**

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petition filed for grant of absolute order of discharge is posted to 15th February 1938 for hearing.

**P. RAJAGOPALAN,**  
District Judge.

Cuddalore, 15th January 1938.

No. 10 of 1938 (J.A. No. 113 of 1936), SPS-COURT, COCHIN.

**M. Venukumar—Petitioner (Respondent).**  
**Gita Rao Chinnappa Rao—Respondent (Debtor).**

Notice is hereby given under section 37 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the aforementioned respondent (debtor) is granted extension of time for applying for discharge by 7th January 1938.

**C. SENGAKARA REDDI,**  
District Judge.

Cochin, 15th January 1938.

No. 61 of 1938, SPS-COURT, COCHIN.

**Parvathi Ammal, aged about 40, wife of Anand Appa son Lakshman Appa, son of Vaidikalingam Ramayyar at Kallu Palur—Petitioner.**

**V. R. Govindarajan Appa, aged about 40, son of Vaidikalingam Ramayyar, merchant, residing at Palur—Respondent.**

Notice under section 29 (b) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent as insolvent. Hearing, 15th February 1938.

No. 62 of 1938, SPS-COURT, COCHIN.

**Pallakappa Gopalan, aged about 40, son of Vella Gopalan, Vella, civil, residing at Velukutalam—Petitioner.**

**Arumuthu Chettiar, son of Sengampal Chettiar, at Velukutalam, merchant, residing at Palur, civil, merchant, residing at Palur—Respondent.**

Notice under section 29 (b) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent as insolvent. Hearing, 15th February 1938.

No. 63 of 1938, SPS-COURT, COCHIN.

**N. S. A. Lakshmanan Nalliyar, a son of parturising business at Arri, represented by its chief partner Subramanian Nalliyar, son of Arumuthu Nalliyar, residing at Vellur near, North Arri district—Petitioner.**

**E. K. Srinivasan Chettiar son of parturising business at Arri, represented by its chief partner Subramanian Nalliyar, son of Arumuthu Nalliyar, residing at Vellur near, North Arri district—Respondent.**

Notice under section 29 (b) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent as insolvent. Hearing, 15th February 1938.

No. 56 of 1929, Sub-Court, Coimbatore.  
Kingswood, wife of Keshappaiah Varkkumkallu  
Koyan, residing at Kottayampana kudu, Coimbatore-Petitioner.

Pappi Koyan alias Pappa Koyan, son of Mallappa  
Varkkumkallu Neryan, Kottayampana, respondent,  
residing at Pappan, village of Kottayampana, Coimbatore taluk—Respondent.

Notice under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent as insolvent. Hearing, 15th February 1930.

No. 1 of 1930, Sub-Court, Coimbatore.  
The Treasurer Lakshmi Vilas Naidu, landlord, to the Secretary T. S. Kandasami Chettiar, aged about 40, son of S. Sankaranatha Chettiar, Vaidya Chetti caste at Tiruppur—Petitioner.

Lakshmanaswami Chettiar, aged about 40, son of Kandasami Chettiar, Kavarai caste, banker, and T. P. M. Govindasami Chettiar, aged about 40, son of Narayana Chettiar, Kavarai caste, both residing at Angerachalpet, Palladium taluk, and S. Govindasami Chettiar, aged about 40, son of Sankar Chettiar at Kandasami street, Tiruppur, Palladium taluk—Respondents.

Notice under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondents as insolvent. Hearing, 15th February 1930.

K. S. GANESHA AYYAR,  
Subordinate Judge.

Coimbatore, 12th January 1930.

No. 20 of 1930, Sub-Court, Namakkal.  
Rajah Narayanasami Chettiar—Petitioner.  
The late Venkateshaling Chetti—Respondent.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner applied to this Court for adjudge respondent insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing.

M. ZAHREDDIN,  
Principal Subordinate Judge.

Nelore, 12th January 1930.

No. 8 of 1930, Sub-Court, Ottumaram.  
The late Cheluvannu Kallathu karayannan and manager Anna Karayannan—Petitioner (Deceased).  
Kallathodai Appayyaiah Thekkuppi (Deceased) Kallathodai Karayannan Thekkuppi and brother Kallathodai Thekkuppi Karayannan, Kallathodai taluk—Respondents (Deceased).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioner has applied to this Court praying to adjudge respondents as insolvents and that the petition stands posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing.

L. V. SIVAPALAKRISHNA AYYAR,  
Subordinate Judge.

Ottumaram, 15th January 1930.

No. 3 of 1930, Sub-Court, Palamuru.  
K. Bhadrappa Ayyar—Petitioner (Deceased).  
C. A. V. Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar and another—Respondents (Deceased).

Under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above-named respondents have been adjudged insolvents on 25th October 1929 and that they should apply for discharge on or before 24th April 1930. Creditors should give their claims within one month from the date of publication of the notice in the District Gazette by delivering or sending by registered post to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 13 of 1930, Sub-Court, Palamuru.  
K. A. Vanchi Ayyar and two others—Petitioners (Deceased).  
T. K. Nagaswami Ayyar—Respondent (Deceased).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioner has

applied to this Court praying to adjudge respondent as insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing.

S. K. HANAYASWAMI SOMAYAJIYAR,  
Subordinate Judge.

Palamuru, 13th January 1930.

No. 1 of 1930, Sub-Court, Tirumala.  
H. M. R. M. Ramasubrahmanya Chettiar—Petitioner (Deceased).

T. Anjaneyanna Naidu—Respondent (Deceased).  
Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the petitioner has applied to this Court praying to adjudge respondent as insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing.

L. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYAR,  
Subordinate Judge.

Tirumala, 13th January 1930.

No. 13 of 1930, Sub-Court, Visnagar.  
Mannampalli Visnagarappa, son of Vankasappa, 48 years, Vanga, trader, of Visnagar, Mannampalli Chinnaswamy Chetti, son of Venkataswamy, 49 years, Vanga, trader, of Visnagar, and Mannampalli Sathyanarayana Chetti, son of Venkataswamy, 53 years, Vanga, trader, of Visnagar—Petitioners (Deceased).

Grinnell Venkataswamy and others—Creditors.  
Notice under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court to adjudge them as insolvents and that the petition is posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court on that date either in person or by pleader.

No. 11 of 1930, Sub-Court, Visnagar.  
Pannamurti Ramu Narayana alias Narayana, son of Kottaswamy, 55 years, Vanga, trader, of Visnagar—Petitioner (Deceased).  
Mannampalli Venkataswamy and others—Creditors.

Notice under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge him as insolvent and that the petition is posted to 15th February 1930 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court on that date either in person or by pleader.

Z. JAKKIRAMAYYA,  
Subordinate Judge.

Visnagar, 13th January 1930.

No. 10 of 1930, District Muzam's Court, Eluru.  
Nagareddy Kallappa, son of Lakshmi Narayana, Vanga, trader, 56, Eluru—Petitioner.

Nagareddy Lakshmi Narayana and others—Respondents (Deceased).

Under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent on the 15th day of July 1929 and that he should apply for discharge within six months. Creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post to the District Revenue as shown in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

K. VISWANATHA RAO,  
District Judge.

Eluru, 13th January 1930.

No. 2 of 1930, District Muzam's Court, Kuvempudi.  
Gudimappala of Telapalem—Deceased.  
T. Appa Rao and others—Creditors.

No. 3 of 1930, District Muzam's Court, Kuvempudi.  
Gudimappala of Telapalem—Deceased.  
Gudimappala of Telapalem and others—Creditors.

No. 4 of 1930, District Muzam's Court, Kuvempudi.  
Gudimappala of Telapalem—Deceased.  
Gudimappala of Telapalem and others—Creditors.

No. 5 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Kudaya Kottayam of Kuchipudi—*Justified*.  
Mudala Venkatasubrahmanya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 6 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Gurupada Subbaraya of Nidavalu—*Justified*.  
Kinnagala Sankara and others—*Creditors*.

No. 11 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Baba Subbaraya of Guntur—*Justified*.  
T. Vengayya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 15 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Gurupada Subbaraya of Kuchipudi—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatasubrahmanya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 16 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Gub. Vengayya of Vengayya—*Justified*.  
H. Ranganna and others—*Creditors*.

No. 17 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Kandam Raga Rajagopalaya of Nidavalu—*Justified*.  
Prasanna, Cooperative Society, Yandavala, and others—*Creditors*.

No. 1 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Yandavala Subbaraya of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Kotla Gangaiah and others—*Creditors*.

No. 2 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Jatigalapati Lakshmaya of Doravapudi—*Justified*.  
Chalapati Venkatasubrahmanya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 4 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
V. Venkatesa of Indrapada—*Justified*.  
Kallam Rangaswami and others—*Creditors*.

No. 6 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Thirupala Venkatesa of Pallavala—*Justified*.  
Mallapudi Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 7 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Thirupala Pallaya of Pannabala—*Justified*.  
Srinivasaya Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 8 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Kandavali Rangaya and others of Kandaravala—*Justified*.  
Yandavala Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 10 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Chidambaram Chidambaram of Pannabala—*Justified*.  
Vajrapudi Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 13 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Ranga Venkatesa and Nanna Gangayya of Kandaravala—*Justified*.  
Anandavala Lakshmanayya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 16 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Kandavali Venkatesa of Vajrapudi—*Justified*.  
Edala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 21 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Subbaraya Chidambaram of Kandaravala—*Justified*.  
K. Srinivasan and others—*Creditors*.

No. 23 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Pannabala—*Justified*.  
Kandavali Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 24 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Pala Venkatesa of Kandaravala—*Justified*.  
H. Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 6 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Malla Srinivasaya of Yandavala—*Justified*.  
Jandavala Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 8 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Jatigalapati Lakshmaya of Vengayya—*Justified*.  
Mallapudi Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 9 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Jatigalapati Lakshmaya of Vengayya—*Justified*.  
Mallapudi Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 12 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Kandavali Venkatesa of Vajrapudi—*Justified*.  
Mallapudi Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 13 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Mallapudi Lakshmaya of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Venkatesa Subbaraya and others—*Creditors*.

No. 15 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
M. Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Thirupala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 16 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Kuchipudi—*Justified*.  
Guntur Rangaswami and others—*Creditors*.

No. 20 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 22 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 23 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 25 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 2 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 3 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 4 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 5 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 6 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 7 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 8 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 9 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 10 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 11 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 12 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 13 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 14 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 15 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 16 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 17 of 1934, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S COURT, KOTVVA.  
Venkatesa Venkatesa of Chigilam—*Justified*.  
Pannabala Venkatesa and others—*Creditors*.

No. 21 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Shah Abdul Naze Sahib of Lakshmanam—*Judicial.*  
Vandana Lakshmanam and others—*Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed in the above-mentioned insolvency case in favour of the above-mentioned creditors are annulled by the order of this Court passed on 20th November 1938, so they are left to apply for final discharge within the time granted by this Court.

No. 14 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Kattapalli Venkataswamy of Kottayam—*Judicial.*

Vandana Venkataswamy and others—*Creditor.*  
Notice is given that the order of adjudication passed in favour of the above-mentioned creditors on 20th November 1938 is annulled by an order of this Court on 7th December 1938, so he is left to apply for final discharge within the time granted by Court.

No. 1 of 1939, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Kalla Venkateswamy of Kottayam—*Judicial.*  
Chandran, Mahalingam Rao and others—*Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd October 1937, passed in favour of the above-mentioned creditors is annulled by an order of this Court on 27th November 1938 as he failed to apply for final discharge within the time granted by Court.

No. 15 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Jadala Ramaswamy of Thuvankulam—*Judicial.*  
Kila Marappa and others—*Creditor.*

No. 10 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Bhagura Venkataswamy of Kottayam—*Judicial.*  
Kattapalli Venkataswamy and others—*Creditor.*

No. 1 of 1939, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Gopala Appanna alias Appa Rao of Kottayam—*Judicial.*

Younga Gopaswamy and others—*Creditor.*

No. 16 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Tata Ramaswamy of Kottayam—*Judicial.*  
Jadigan Venkataswamy and others—*Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed in the above-mentioned insolvency case in favour of the above-mentioned creditors are annulled by the order of this Court passed on 17th November 1938, so they failed to apply for final discharge within the time granted by Court.

No. 3 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, KOTTAYAM.  
Majid Rupaswamy of Jagganathapuram—*Judicial.*  
Kakkula Mahalingam and others—*Creditor.*

Under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned petitioner has been adjudged insolvent on 6th January 1939 and that he should apply for discharge on or before 10th December 1939. Creditors from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920, should give the Official Receiver all necessary instructions and provide him with funds, where necessary.

P. V. RAJAPPAK,  
District Magistrate

Kottayam, 16th January 1939.

No. 4 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, PLEASANT.  
T. M. Ramaswamy Pillai—*Judicial.*  
T. K. Lakshmanam Aiyar and others—*Creditor.*

Take notice that the petition by the insolvent under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for an order of absolute discharge came on for hearing before this Court on the 14th February 1939.

S. NATARAJA NADAR,  
District Magistrate

Meerut, 12th January 1939.

No. 14 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, THIRUVANANTHURAM.

Alho alias Perumal Nayanar, son of Venkataswamy Nayanar, Thiruvallur, Police Station—*Judicial.*  
Arumadula Chetti and his others—*Creditor.*

The order of this Court, dated 7th September 1938, adjudging the petitioner as insolvent was annulled on 10th January under section 43 (2) of Provincial Insolvency Act.

N. VENKATASUBRAHMA,  
District Magistrate

Thiruvananthapuram, 16th January 1939.

No. 6 of 1938, DISTRICT MOUNTAIN COURT, VANDANAM.  
Kottayam Mahalingam, son of Arumadula Mahalingam, Vandanam, Police Station—*Judicial.*

M. Ramaswamy Ayyangar and brothers and eight others—*Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned petition has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th December 1938. Time for discharge on 10th December 1939 may prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Vandana, who is appointed Receiver.

STED MAN-UD-DIN,  
District Magistrate

Vandanam, 16th January 1939.

No. 10 of 1938, SUB-COURT, COIMBATORE.

Seth Mahalingam Gopalram, husband, Coimbatore, by power-of-attorney agent Gopalram Das (insolvent), son of Seshalingam, residing at Elangudi street, Coimbatore—*Defendant.*

C. G. Karthika Ram, Resident, son of Gopalram Ram, banker, residing at Elangudi street, Coimbatore—*Plaintiff.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Sub-Court, dated the 15th day of December 1938, on the application of the above-mentioned creditor, that all the creditors of the above-mentioned debtor should prove their debts in some or several letters before 10th June 1939, and they claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within one year from 15th December 1938.

No. 36 of 1938, SUB-COURT, COIMBATORE.

A. M. A. Palaniswamy Chettiar, son of Narayana Chettiar, residing at Kallur, Virupuram (insolvent).  
Sargam Sathyan, by agent K. Panagaram Kalidass Gounder, son of Kandasami Kalidass Gounder, residing at Pollachi—*Plaintiff.*

Sathyan Gounder, son of Ayya Gounder, residing at Vellachipatti, Coimbatore—*Defendant.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Sub-Court, dated the 10th day of November 1938, on the application of the above-mentioned creditor, that all the creditors of the above-mentioned debtor should prove their debts in some or several letters before 10th May 1939, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within one year from 10th November 1938.

No. 45 of 1938, SUB-COURT, COIMBATORE.

K. N. Panagaram Gounder & Co., by partner K. N. Panagaram Gounder, son of Sathyan Gounder of Kallur, Virupuram (insolvent).  
Palaniswami Sathyan—*Plaintiff.*

Gopalram Chetti, son of Sathyan Chetti, residing at Kallur, Virupuram, Coimbatore—*Defendant.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Sub-Court, dated the 1st day of December 1938, on the

application of the abovementioned condition, that all the creditors of the abovementioned debtor should settle their debts to him as possible before 30th June 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering an affidavit by him in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Comptroller, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within one year from 30th December 1920.

No. 52 of 1920, S.W. COURT, CHENNAI.

R. V. SANKUNTHI MURUGAN, son of Venkatasubba Gounder, residing at Kumbakonam, petitioner, Tiruppur, Palani and others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Sub-Court, dated 2nd day of December 1920, on the application of the abovementioned creditor, that all the creditors of the abovementioned debtor should prove their debts to him as possible before 30th June 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering an affidavit to be put in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Comptroller, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within one year from 30th December 1920.

V. SANKUNTHI MURUGAN,  
Official Receiver.

Chennai, 12th January 1921.

No. 114 of 1920 (No. 115 of 1920, S.W. COURT, MADRAS).  
GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

Srinivas Venkatasubba Arayagari, son of Srinivas Thekkachari, at Vellore, now residing at Madras—Petitioner (Madras).

Vallabhadra Aiyar and others—Respondents (Madras).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication has been cancelled under sections 45 and 47 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras at Madras, dated 15th January 1921.

No. 2 of 1921 (No. 13 of 1920, S.W. COURT, MADRAS).  
GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

Minor Pichayappa (deceased) through his maternal uncle and next friend Subramania Pillai—Petitioner (Madras).

(1) Muthukrishnan Gounder, son of Muthakrishna, at Gounder, at Palani (Madras).  
(2) Perumal Gounder, at Palani (Madras).  
(3) Ramesh Chandra, at Palani (Madras).  
(4) Ramesh Chandra, at Palani (Madras).  
(5) Ramesh Chandra, at Palani (Madras).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication has been cancelled under sections 45 and 47 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras at Madras, dated 15th January 1921.

No. 26 of 1920 (No. 27 of 1920, S.W. COURT, MADRAS).  
GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

V. R. A. L. Lakshmana Chettiar, son of V. R. A. Araya Chettiar, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned petitioner (deceased) has been adjudged insolvent by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras, dated 15th December 1920. He has given one year's time to apply for discharge.

No. 26 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1921, S.W. COURT, MADRAS).  
GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

Mr. A. R. Perumal Chettiar—Petitioner (Madras).

M. R. P. Perumal Chettiar, son of Muthakrishna, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned petitioner (deceased) has been adjudged insolvent by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras, dated 15th December 1920. He has given one year's time to apply for discharge.

No. 30 of 1920 (No. 12 of 1921, S.W. COURT, MADRAS).  
GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

V. R. A. T. Perumal Chettiar, son of Muthakrishna, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned petitioner (deceased) has been adjudged insolvent by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras, dated 15th December 1920. He has given one year's time to apply for discharge.

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GOWDER, RAMESWAR'S COURT, MADRAS.

V. R. A. T. Perumal Chettiar, son of Muthakrishna, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

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V. R. A. T. Perumal Chettiar, son of Muthakrishna, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

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V. R. A. T. Perumal Chettiar, son of Muthakrishna, at Kumbakonam, Tiruppur and others—Respondents (Madras).

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned petitioner (deceased) has been adjudged insolvent by order of the Subordinate Judge, at Madras, dated 15th December 1920. He has given one year's time to apply for discharge.





from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would be struck off the register and that the company would be dissolved;

And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2008,

Therefore, the name of the said company has under section 187 (4) of the said Act been struck off the register.

#### RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Assistant Receiver of Land Stock Companies.

Windows, Fall Semester 1999

IN THE MATTER OF THE INSULAR COOPERATIVE ACT, 1915,  
AND THE JORDEN KAHANA ANTITRUST COMMISSION,  
Petitioner.

Whereas the Managing Director has, on his letter, dated 2nd October 1928, stated that the company is

And whereas it appeared accordingly that the John  
Nelson American Company, Limited, is not carry-  
ing on business or is not in operation;

and where a notice, dated 11th October 1938, was published on page 1171 of the First St. George's Gazette, Part II, dated 10th October 1938, pursuant to section 127 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1929, to the effect that, unless orders were shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved.

And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on 11th January 1980:-

Therefore the assets of the company less, under section 147 (1) of the Act, less stock of the railroad.

T. M. VALADAOBABA

*Assistant Secretary of State, Black Community.*

Madara, 19th January 1970

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1911  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

Whereas one of the Joint Managing Directors of the Company resigned his appointment both as Managing Director and Director of the company on 20th May 1935 and the company not having regard to the call for a notice of things to be done by the directors in the following manner:-

And whereas some of the directors of the said company to whom a copy of the aforesaid correspondence was sent by post registered having replied that they have assigned their appointment as directors of the said company,

And whereas the said company having used its financials without observing the legal provisions contained in Section 203 or 203-A of the Indian Companies Act

And whereas the legislator and the Managing Director of the said company thought it proper to explain their failure to observe the provisions of the act in respect thereof in this office letter No. 208-M, dated 28th October 1938, No. 202-F, dated 27th October 1938 and No. 200-K, dated 27th October 1938 having failed to respond to the call.

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Bevilacqua Family Kapadia, Limited, is an association as herein:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 217 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that agreement is shown to the majority before the expiration of three months from the date of the said notice the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

<sup>19</sup> A. BENTON WITH ANSWER.

Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Bristol.

Madison, 11th January 1829

PLASMA-SPRITING OF POLYIMIDES

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the rules issued under the Copyright Act of 1909, 1917 (Act No. 27), the Government and correspondence relating to the Indemnification (2) under the provisions of the Indemnification Act, 1918 (Act No. VII of 1918), and (3) security required under the Securities Regulations, Act, 1960 (Act No. XX of 1960), which were dissolved five years previous to the date of publication of this notice (G.O. No. 1386, Home (Madras), dated 22nd July 1962), will be destroyed after three months from the date of publication of this notice.

Name of the company or society the details of which are required for registration, date of incorporation, Act under which registered; objects of the company or society, showing if its objects are charitable; last meeting held (if applicable); date of dissolution (where relevant) 87/25 of the Income Taxation Act, 1961, as amended by the Finance Amendment Act, 1967.

- (D) Chikankarum, Sri Skarmayya Vihar, Khaddar  
Vihar, Lucknow, Lighted, 27th October 1932; Aet  
VII of 1932; improvement of khaddar subject.  
No. 108, Maind street, Chikankarum; Sri M.  
Barnanarayana Pillai, Secretary, 15th August 1932
- (E) Association of the Indian Clergy of the Arch-  
diocese of Pondicherry, 3rd July 1929; Aet. A.I.C.  
of 1929, to give higher status existing for priest  
subject to the Diocesan Synod; St. Paul's Church, Cuddalore,  
T.N., Rev. Father A. Managapattam, President,  
1932; Episcopus 1929.

92 MANHASTON AVENUE

V. HANJUNGA ATLAS,  
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
South Africa

Received: 10th January 2000

Notes are hereby given that, pursuant to the release made under the Decree of Exemption Act, 1918 (Act No. 1918), the documents and correspondence relating to the aforementioned companies engineers under the Exemption Act 1918 (Act No. 1918) which were destroyed five years previous to the date of publication of this notice (G.O. No. 124, Rome (Japan), dated 22nd July 1930), will be destroyed after three months from the date of publication of this notice—

Names of persons who furnished the data are given for the first two items, date of information, last name when required, and a company, location of office last provided, and mailing address for the remaining items.

- 1 The County Bank, Limited, 24 February 1939  
 2 City of 1939, to advance loans, Chandra B.  
 3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 4 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 5 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 7 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 8 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 9 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 10 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

K. SUBBAYY

Standard Register for Social Work Competencies

Quinton, 10th January 2008

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the rules framed under the Instructions of Revenue Act, 1917 (Act V of 1917), the documents and correspondence relating to the undermentioned company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913), and the Companies Act previously in force, which was dissolved five years previous to the date of publication of this notice (I.O. No. 198, Home (Madras), dated 22nd July 1938), will be destroyed after three months from the date of publication of this notice.—

Name of the company, the document and correspondence of which are proposed to be destroyed, date of dissolution, and to all which companies, names of the company, a notice of the office and records, and existing records (if any) date of dissolution under the Indian Companies Act.

Shri Sri Sankaralingam Nairathu Nelli, Limited; 2nd May 1913, Act VI of 1982; banking and loan, including belonging to Varambadi Nelli and Maruppa Nelli, North Chingley, Sattur Post, Chingley Nelli, North Arcot District; R. V. Narayana Ayyar, Secretary, 15th August 1938.

S. CHANDRASEKARAN,

Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
North Arcot District.

Yellore, 17th January 1939

# ECCLESIASTICAL NOTIFICATION.

## CHURCH COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR MAINTAINED CHURCHES IN THE DISTRICT OF MADRAS.

(Issued in pursuance of rule 22 of the Indian Church Statutory Rules, 1926.)

### St. John's Church, Bangalore.

Mrs. D. D. A. Hanna,  
Capt. A. Widdup,  
Mr. George Smith,  
Mr. R. Corbett,  
Major F. Davis,  
Mr. A. F. Gurney.

### St. Mark's Church, Bangalore.

Mrs. I. D. C. Marshall, i.e.,  
Capt. A. C. D. Gurney,  
Mr. H. Pappas Humphreys,  
Lieut. Col. E. W. C. Keay, i.e. (Retd.),  
Govan Gopalakrishnan K. Mathias,  
Mr. D. J. Martin, i.e., i.e.,  
Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore,  
Major I. M. Dandekar, i.e.,  
Major H. A. King,  
Mr. E. W. Thoburn,  
Mr. W. J. E. Nelson,  
Mrs. E. W. Zirk,  
Mr. F. Stewart,  
Mr. J. W. Brown.

### Holy Trinity Church, Bellary.

Mrs. W. W. Gumpson, i.e.,  
Mrs. Woodworth,  
Mr. D. T. Gurney.

### St. Stephen's Church, Bangalore.

Mrs. J. Austin Ross, i.e.,  
Captain F. R. Smith.

### St. Peter's Church, Bangalore.

Mrs. V. P. R. Jones,  
Mr. J. S. Campbell.

### Holy Trinity Church, Bellary.

Major-General D. L. H. Nicholson,  
Major J. M. Ferguson.

### St. Mary's Church, Calicut.

Mrs. F. Forely,  
Mr. D. W. Epton.

1938.

### St. John's Church, Cannanore.

Mrs. A. C. Hennessey.

### St. Luke's Church, Chittur.

Mr. H. H. Galloway, i.e.,

### St. Thomas' Church, Coimbatore.

Captain Balaforth,  
Mr. H. H. Galloway.

### All Saints' Church, Coimbatore.

Mrs. C. V. Nandiah,  
Mr. C. E. Fortnum,  
Mr. F. G. Buchanan,  
Mr. E. Myers.

### All Saints' Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. J. Milnes,  
Major T. R. Nicholson.

### St. John's Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. Frank Smith.

### Church of the Ascension, Coimbatore.

Mr. A. D. Taylor,  
Mrs. G. E. Walker,  
Mr. D. G. Smith,  
Mrs. M. G. Smith,  
Mr. W. B. Hook,  
Mrs. Thomas,  
Mr. N. J. Shaw,  
Mrs. Robertson,  
Mr. J. Carlin,  
Miss Smith.

### St. Mary's Church, Coimbatore.

Lieut. Col. Victor Louis De Cardona, i.e.,  
Mr. Frederick George Cooper.

### St. Matthew's Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. T. W. Sholker,  
Mr. G. V. Jones,  
Mrs. D. R. Hough,  
Mr. W. A. S. Hardy,  
Mr. H. H. Hough,  
Miss M. D. Sage,  
Mr. J. W. Martin,  
Mr. D. D. Martin,  
Mr. B. E. J. Masi,  
Mrs. de la Haye,  
Mrs. D. Jones,  
Mr. M. H. H. Hough,  
Dorothy Crockett,  
Mr. R. C. Pappworth,  
Mr. C. D. Fooks,  
Mrs. B. Hough,  
Mrs. G. A. Hough,  
Mrs. C. Hough,  
Mr. A. Hough,  
Mrs. J. Hough,  
Mr. C. F. Hough.

### St. Mark's Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. H. G. Dandekar,  
Mr. C. Galloway,  
Dorothy Hough Oulbourn,  
Mr. R. J. Clouston,  
Mr. A. E. Jones,  
Mr. C. Clouston,  
Mrs. E. A. Hough,  
Mrs. B. C. Hough.

### Holy Emmanuel Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. G. Hough,  
Mr. John David.

### St. Paul's Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. E. A. Hough.

### Christ Church, Coimbatore.

Mr. F. D. Hough.

*St. Paul's Church, Mysore.*

Mr. Geo. Martin Foster, L.O.R.  
Mr. J. S. Youngman.

*St. Basil's Church, Mysore.*

Mr. Charles Tuleywater  
Mr. R. W. Macdonald  
Mr. J. Dunning  
Mr. S. Yates.

*St. Peter's Church, Nagpur.*

Mr. W. Selby.  
Major S. G. Wilson.

*Christ Church, Zimra.*

Mr. R. St. Clair Gifford.  
Mr. B. Babington Smyth.

*St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund.*

Mr. P. Manjappa.  
Mr. H. R. Dook.  
Mr. B. Ede.  
Mr. Thomas Hume.  
Mr. William Charles Samuel Welling.  
Mr. Charles Henry Crisp.

*Holy Trinity Church, Poona.*

Dr. J. Herbert.

*St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Poona.*

Mrs. Burgess.

*Holy Trinity Church, Nagpur.*

Mr. S. H. Vincent.  
Mr. V. C. Shew.

*St. Mary's Church, Raipur.*

Mr. J. Leach.

*St. John's Church, Secunderabad.*

Mr. D. B. Woods.  
Mr. P. C. D. South.  
Mr. W. E. Burridge.  
Mr. W. L. Gilbert.  
Mr. B. Hamley.  
Mr. M. Thayer.  
Mr. A. K. Ferdinich.  
Mrs. P. T. Ross.  
Miss A. M. Edwards.  
Dr. C. Saffier.  
Dr. Sals.

*St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount.*

Lieut.-Col. D. A. B. Fritland, M.C.  
Captain G. O. Taylor, I.M.D. (Retd.).  
Mr. J. H. Easdale.  
Mrs. F. Smith.  
Miss L. W. McGee.

*St. Andrew's Church, Trincomalee.*

Lieut. J. S. Lindsay McDougall.  
Mr. John Mack.  
Mr. W. A. Hume.

*St. John's Church, Telukemp.*

Mr. T. T. Mathew.

*Trinity Church, Penang.*

Mr. S. Barend.  
Mr. A. Chambers.

*St. John's Church, Penang.*

Mr. G. P. Legg.  
Mr. J. P. McCord.  
Mr. E. Wolk.  
Mr. G. Glyn.  
Miss A. Albert.  
Mr. H. Fisher.  
Miss Mary Dewar.

*St. John's Church, Penang and St. Paul's Church, Malacca.*

Mr. B. B. Dodd.  
Mr. W. P. Duggan-Smith.  
Mr. J. W. Layland.  
Mr. A. R. Pollock.

*St. Mary's Church, Penang.*

Mr. W. F. P. Stone.  
Mr. D. H. F. Carrick.

*St. George's Church, Malacca.*

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Greenbury.  
Mr. Stanley Evelyn Frank Daisy McDougall.  
Major Hugh De Vere Graham.  
Mr. John Broadhead.  
Mr. Malcolm Kenneth Kibbitt.  
Mr. Thomas Wilson Prince.

E. H. M. WALLER,  
Bishop of Malacca.

Malacca, 25th January 1929.

**PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.****NOTIFICATION.**

It is hereby notified for the information of the hearing public that any one who is not at least 100 feet in the Imperial Bangalore, Bangalore, will be available for occupation from 10th to 15th February 1929 on account of extensive repairs to the road of the other side.

A. A. SMITH,

Executive Engineer, Public Works.

Malacca, 17th January 1929.

**CLOSURE OF POONAMALLEE HIGH ROAD.**

On account of extensive repairs to the Poonamallee High Road from the 10th mile to the 15th mile is closed, until further notice, to all motor traffic. It will be closed, in addition, to all traffic between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. from 10th February 1929.

J. B. WESTERDALE,

Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.

Chennai, Madras, 18th January 1929.

**MARINE NOTIFICATION.****NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

No. 146 1929.

India-West Coast—Madras—Colomb.

Penang notice—No. 2 of 1929, dated 18th January 1929.

India's—Coast Road keep has been painted red and white—vertical stripes to distinguish it from the Malacca keep painted black and white, vertical stripes.

Ships—The same.

Charts affected—Secrecy rule to Beppan, Malacca—Port Officer, Colcut.

M. PIERCE,  
Port Officer.

Colcut, 18th January 1929.



Description of records.	Period for which the records are to be retained.	Description of records.	Period for which the records are to be retained.
XV Form No. 5—Register of objection petitions (rule 11 sub 1) .. .. .	Permanent.	XLII Objection printing and the draft to division of registers of areas prepared by the Collector under section 100 .. .. .	2 years.
XVI Schedule II to the Register of record of rights and settlements of areas—B descriptive schedule (rule 10 sub 1) .. .. .	Permanent.	XLIII Records of appeals preferred by ryots to the Collector under sections 151 and 152 .. .. .	2 years.
XVII Collector's final report (rule 12 sub 1) .. .. .	Permanent.	XLIII Periodical returns forwarded with the A.R. reports, etc., relating to allotment and rated property and revenue in applications for allotment provided for herein .. .. .	2 years.
XVIII Preliminary report proceedings of the Collector under section 100 .. .. .	Permanent.	XLIV Notices issued referred to in rule 2 of the appendix to Board's Proceedings No. 4, Form, dated 2nd February 1923 and correspondence relating to the record of village officers higher than those relating to permanently referred to in rule 2 and 3 sub 1 .. .. .	2 years.
XX Final report proceedings of the Collector and sections 100 .. .. .	Permanent.	XLV Applications for transfer of property, etc., made taken from the papers and other records connected with the subject referred to in rule 2 sub 1 .. .. .	2 years.
XXI Records under Chapter III .. .. .	Permanent.	XLVI Collector's progress reports to Forest Sta. No. 4, Form, dated 1st February 1923 .. .. .	2 years.
XXII Cash books and ledger .. .. .	25 years.	XLVII Correspondence registered the name of ryots in Form and landholders before the Collector under section 100 .. .. .	2 years.
XXIII Records in applications and appeals relating to allotment, objection and communication of area when these have been referred to in rule 1 and 2 sub 1 .. .. .	15 years.	XLVIII Collection of court fees, application for registration of applications for release of documents, receipt books for documents referred to ryots and issuing correspondence .. .. .	2 years.
XXIV Register of mutation petitions .. .. .	12 years.	XLIX Weekly statement of deposits made to the credit of and receipts or disbursements received by revenue officials from the Treasury and Sub-Treasury officers in the Revenue, quarterly R.P. No. 3, Form, dated 15th July 1924 .. .. .	2 years.
XXV System of revenue petitions deposited .. .. .	12 years.	L Mowing back .. .. .	2 years.
XXVI Records of village areas notified under section 212 (4) .. .. .	12 years.	LI Orders of punishment of village officers (rule 4 of the appendix to R.P. No. 4, Form, dated 2nd February 1923) .. .. .	2 years.
XXVII Cash books .. .. .	12 years.		
XXVIII Records relating to applications for the issue of registration orders .. .. .	12 years.		
XXIX From day of the Collector's decision, the recording of civil and criminal suits in the record of rights and cases relating to them from any judicial officer or court .. .. .	12 years.		
XXX O.D., S.P., and other correspondence in record of the up-records and Chapter III .. .. .	12 years.		
XXXI Preliminary register of record of rights (rule 10 sub 1) .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXII Charges relative to Form No. 4 (rule 10 sub 1 of the appendix to R.P. No. 4, Form, dated 2nd February 1923) .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXIII Draft register of record of rights .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXIV Final record of rights (rule 14 of the appendix to S.P. No. 4, Form, dated 2nd February 1923) .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXV Records referred to in rule 11 sub 1 relating to the information prepared by the Collector and the record of field verification and any dry and, the station, and at such accounts referred to in rule 11 sub 1 .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXVI Notes in Form No. 1 by 1 referred to in rule 2 of the appendix to Chapter III of the R.P. (Appendix to S.P. No. 4, Form, dated 2nd February 1923) .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXVII Applications under rule 6 (b) sub 1 for changes to be made in the existing registration .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXVIII B-records now being referred to in rule 7 of the appendix to Board's Proceedings No. 4, Form, dated 1st February 1923, and any correspondence prepared with reference to rule 8 .. .. .	2 years.		
XXXIX Register of notes notified by Government sections 100 .. .. .	2 years.		
XL Preliminary Register of record of rights and settlements referred to in the issue of notices under section 100 .. .. .	2 years.		

K. F. KRISHNAN NAYAR,  
Assistant Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Madras,  
24th November 1923.

STATISTICS—PADDY—1923—30—ENTERED INTO  
REPORT

The main crop of paddy has been as follows being harvested in parts of the Coimbatore, the District, the Central districts and Tanjore. The report is reported to be normal in Coimbatore, Karikal and the District and below normal in the other districts.

3. The crop has been affected by drought in most of the important sugarcrowing areas, especially in the Coimbatore and the Central districts owing to the failure of the north-west monsoon rains. The crop has also been affected by an attack of insects in parts of Coimbatore.

2. The wholesale price of sugarcane per imperial hundred of 25-317 lb. as reported from important markets on 10th January 1939 was Rs. 3-6-0 in Vellore, Rs. 3-14-0 in Madurai, Rs. 3-15-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 3-17-0 in Virudhunagar, Rs. 3-20-0 in Tiruchengode, Rs. 3-5-0 in Tenkasi, Mysore 2-5-0 in Viranjanam and Chidambaram, Rs. 2-5-0 in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Kankesanur, Rs. 2-4-0 in Kilari, Srirangapatna, Mysore and Coimbatore, Rs. 2-4-0 in Bangalore, Rs. 2-5-0 in Bangalore, Rs. 2-5-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 3-1-0 in Madurai, Rs. 3-15-0 in Mangalore and Rs. 1-14-0 in Anantapur. When compared with the prices published in the last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 15th December 1938, these prices reveal a rise of about 50 per cent in Vellore, 15 per cent in Coimbatore, 15 per cent in Kankesanur, 9 per cent in Coimbatore, 8 per cent in Tiruchengode, 3 per cent in Madurai and 3 per cent in Bangalore, a fall of about 15 per cent in Coimbatore, 11 per cent in Madurai, 10 per cent in Bangalore and Virudhunagar, 5 per cent in Coimbatore and 5 per cent in Kilari, the prices remaining stationary in Viranjanam, Ramanathapuram and Mangalore.

#### STATISTICS—PEPPER—1938—FINAL REPORT.

The area under pepper in 1938 in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara is estimated at 15,300 acres (14,500 acres in Malabar and 800 acres in South Kanara) as against the total area of 15,211 acres (15,217 acres in Malabar and 800 acres in South Kanara) in the previous year.

3. The harvesting of the crop is reported to be not very satisfactory. The seasonal forest is estimated at 80 per cent of the average in South the districts as against 90 per cent in Malabar and 80 per cent in South Kanara in the previous year. On this basis the yield is estimated at 1,900 tons (2,200 tons in Malabar and 800 tons in South Kanara) as against 2,425 tons (2,530 tons in Malabar and 895 tons in South Kanara) in the previous year.

3. The wholesale price of pepper per imperial hundred of 25-317 lb. as reported from important markets on 10th January 1939 was Rs. 11-15-0 in Calicut, Rs. 11-4-0 in Tellicherry and Rs. 10-4-0 in Mangalore, when compared with the prices published in the last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 14th September 1938, these prices reveal a fall of about 6 per cent in Calicut, 5 per cent in Tellicherry and 1 per cent in Mangalore.

#### STATISTICS—COTTON—1938-39—INTER-MEDIATE FORECAST REPORT.

Failures of the monsoon in early June crop in parts of the Deccan are in progress and the yield is expected to be normal. The progress of late sown crop in Kurnool, Bellary and Chitambaram is not very good due to the withdrawal of the south-east wind which has been pulled up the monsoon rains but the mid winds have pulled up the crop to some extent. Poor and irregular rains during the north-east monsoon period affected the growth of the crop in the central districts. In Bellary and Coimbatore the crop was also affected to some extent by the attack of insects. The condition of the crop is fairly satisfactory elsewhere in the province.

3. The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial hundred of 25-317 lb. as reported from important markets on 10th January 1939 was Rs. 11-15-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 11-4-0 in Bangalore, Rs. 11-7-0 for Western (main crop), Rs. 11-10-0 for Western (early crop), Rs. 11-10-0 in Bellary, when compared with the prices published in the last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 15th December 1938, these prices reveal a rise of about 20 per cent in the case of Coimbatore, 1 per cent in the case of Bangalore, 3 per cent in the case of

Western (early crop), 3 per cent in the case of Western (late crop), Southern Coimbatore and Madurai cotton and 1 per cent in the case of Coimbatore Kankesanur and a fall of about 10 per cent in the case of red Northern, 4 per cent in the case of white Northern and 5 per cent in the case of Tenkasi Kankesanur, the price of Coimbatore Coimbatore remaining stationary.

#### STATISTICS—GINGER—1938—FINAL REPORT.

The area under ginger in 1938 is estimated at 11,300 acres in Malabar and 500 acres in South Kanara as against the total area of 11,800 acres in Malabar and 500 acres in South Kanara in the previous year.

3. The crop was affected by wet rot in parts of Malabar and the seasonal income in the district is estimated at 10 per cent of the normal. On this basis, the yield is expected to be 2,500 tons of dry ginger as against 2,500 tons in the previous year. A final report is expected in South Kanara and the yield in that district is estimated at 100 tons of dry ginger.

#### STATISTICS—CROPP—GROUNDNUT—1938—FOURTH OR FINAL REPORT.

The average of the area under groundnut in the Madras Province during the first year is under 120,000 has represented 5 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India.

3. The area sown with groundnut in the province is 7000 is estimated at 1,00,000 acres. When compared with the corresponding estimate of 1,00,000 acres for the previous year and the actual area of 1,00,000 acres according to the census and crop reports of the district, the present estimate reveals a decrease of 20 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. The estimated area for this year reveals the average area of 1,00,000 acres by about 21 per cent.

The decrease in area is general outside Viranjanam, East Godavari, Chingel, Dhamra, Tiruchengode and Malabar.

3. The harvesting of the summer and early crop is groundnut has concluded by the end of October. The harvesting of the winter or main crop is progressing.

The crop was affected by heavy rains in the time of harvest in Madras and by drought in some of the other districts. The crop has also been affected to some extent by an attack of insect pests in Bellary, Anantapur and Salem. In consequence, the yield is expected to be below normal. In Bellary, Coimbatore, Coimbatore, Coimbatore and Coimbatore, the yield is estimated to be very low in Kurnool (20 per cent), Bellary (20 per cent), South Kanara (10 per cent) and North Kanara (10 per cent). The seasonal income for the province is a whole was not as high as in the previous year according to the census and crop report. On this basis, the yield is expected to be 1,00,000 tons of unshelled nuts as against 2,000,000 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 27 per cent. The yield in an average year is estimated at 1,00,000 tons.

4. The wholesale price of groundnut (shelled) per imperial hundred of 25-317 lb. (equivalent to 2,500 lb.) as reported from important markets on 10th January 1939 was Rs. 4-4-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 1-1-0 in Viranjanam, Rs. 4 in Bangalore, Rs. 3-11-0 in Viranjanam, Rs. 3-5-0 in Coimbatore and Bangalore, Rs. 3-5-0 in Coimbatore, Bellary and Tiruchengode, Rs. 3-4-0 in Madurai, Rs. 3-4-0 in Anantapur and Bellary, when compared with the prices published in the last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 15th September 1938, these prices reveal a rise of about 75 per cent in Bangalore, 35 per cent in Madurai, 12 per cent in Viranjanam, Coimbatore and Coimbatore, 11 per cent in Anantapur, 10 per cent in Bellary and Madurai, 8 per cent in Viranjanam and Coimbatore and 5 per cent in Bellary and Tiruchengode and a fall of about 5 per cent in Anantapur.

2. Figures by districts are given below:—

[Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 0.0 being omitted; yield in hundreds of tons of roots in shell, i.e., 0.0 being omitted]

[illegible]



**JANUARY REGISTRATIONS.**

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the claims and titles to the undermentioned survey numbers which are registered as stated below, will be held by the Sub-Collector, Malappuram, in order that the names of the persons may be registered. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are hereby required to apply to the Sub-Collector, Malappuram, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the Act on or before the 25th April 1920 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar district, Iruud taluk, Chinnamundam. S.S. No. 425-2 (revenue, channal).

Yellankudi detam.

S.S. No. 426-4 part (revenue).

Yettikkalattam detam.

S.S. No. 427 part (revenue, channal).

Walleerand taluk, Poyyadamam detam.

S.S. No. 18-3 part (revenue).

Alattur detam.

S.S. No. 54-1 part (revenue, channal).

A. H. ROUTHMAN,  
Sub-Collector.

Malappuram, 11th January 1920.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1906, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the claims and titles to the undermentioned survey numbers will be held by the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in order that the names of the persons may be registered. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are hereby required to apply to the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the Act on or before 31st April 1920 to have their names registered as such.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors are hereby required to appear and submit evidence in support of their claim.

Pudukottai taluk, Pudukottai detam.

S.S. No. 96-5.

S.S. No. 128-1.

Signapore detam.

S.S. No. 128-2.

Pudigottai, 6th January 1920.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1906, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the claims and titles of S.S. No. 215-2 of Ommayapuram detam, and S.S. No. 215-3 of Pudukottai detam, will be held by the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in order that the names of the persons may be registered. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are hereby required to apply to the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the Act on or before 31st April 1920 to have their names registered as such.

B. K. CHEITUR,  
Sub-Collector.

Pudukottai, 18th January 1920.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1906, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the claims and titles of S.S. No. 215-2 of Ommayapuram detam, and S.S. No. 215-3 of Pudukottai detam, will be held by the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of this land are hereby required to apply to the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the Act on or before 31st May 1920 to have their names registered.

The enquiry under section 5 of the Act will be held by the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, on 10th May 1920 at Pudukottai. All persons claiming to be proprietors are hereby required to appear and submit evidence in support of their claim.

Pudukottai, 12th January 1920.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1906, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the claims and titles of S.S. No. 215-2 of Ommayapuram detam, and S.S. No. 215-3 of Pudukottai detam, will be held by the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in order that the names of the persons may be registered. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are hereby required to apply to the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the Act on or before 31st May 1920 to have their names registered as such.

The enquiry under section 5 of the Act will be held by the Sub-Collector on 10th May 1920 at Pudukottai. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors are hereby required to appear and submit evidence in support of their claim.

J. S. MOGGO,  
Sub-Collector.

Tellicherry, 12th January 1920.

**OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

**1. SUPPLYMENT OF MEDICINE FOR THE MADRAS CITY.**

NOTICE FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINE FOR THE MADRAS CITY. SUPPLYMENT OF MEDICINE FOR THE MADRAS CITY. 1919-20.

Notice is hereby given that a committee consisting of the Secretary and Treasurer, Government General Hospital, Madras and Superintendents of hospitals in the City will hold an auction for the supply of certain articles and other hospital requirements specified in the schedule at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 1st February 1920, at the Government General Hospital, Madras. Bids tenders in duplicate will also be accepted provided they reach the Superintendents of the hospital on or before the day and hour mentioned above. Tenders which will only be received on printed forms to be had free of cost should be accompanied by "Tenders for the supply of medicine" by section 17.

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract and forms of tender can be had on application to the hospital concerned.

**II. DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTERS HOSPITALS IN THE**

NOTICE FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINE FOR THE MADRAS CITY. SUPPLYMENT OF MEDICINE FOR THE MADRAS CITY. 1919-20.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendents of hospitals mentioned below will hold a public auction for the supply of certain articles and other hospital requirements specified in the schedule at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 6th February 1920, at their respective hospitals.

- (1) King George Hospital, Vellore.
- (2) Madhavaram Hospital, Tenjore.

Bids tenders in duplicate will also be accepted provided they reach the Superintendents of the hospital on or before the day and hour mentioned above. Tenders which will only be received on printed forms to be had free of cost should be accompanied by "Tenders for the supply of medicine by section 17".

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract and forms of tender can be had on application at the hospitals concerned.

**RECEIPTS.**

**Names of the articles.**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Box, iodine (white).  | 10 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 2 Box, iodine (white).  | 11 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 3 Box, iodine (white).  | 12 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 4 Box, iodine (white).  | 13 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 5 Box, iodine (white).  | 14 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 6 Box, iodine (white).  | 15 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 7 Box, iodine (white).  | 16 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 8 Box, iodine (white).  | 17 Soda, Bruns.  |
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| 14 Box, iodine (white). | 23 Soda, Bruns.  |
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| 17 Box, iodine (white). | 26 Soda, Bruns.  |
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| 87 Box, iodine (white). | 96 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 88 Box, iodine (white). | 97 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 89 Box, iodine (white). | 98 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 90 Box, iodine (white). | 99 Soda, Bruns.  |
| 91 Box, iodine (white). | 100 Soda, Bruns. |

T. T. RAJANAYAKAM.

Private Assistant to the Government of Madras.

Madras, 16th January 1920.



# TENDERS FOR LAYING AND FILING PIPES IN PLASTER AND BRICK WHIST MAIN BRANCH FIRST BRANCH, KING AND WEST BRIDGE LANE CHANNELS, GERRARD.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Kootenai Western Division, at his office at 4 o'clock on 4 p.m. on 14 February 1928 for the work of laying and filing pipes in masonry along the west main branch and main.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, and should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Kootenai Western Division, the name of the tenderer and the name of the work with group number being noted on the cover.

If the tender is made by an individual, it shall be signed with his full name and his address shall be given. If it is made by a firm, it shall be signed with the co-partnership name by a member of the firm, who shall also sign his own name, and the name and address of each member of the firm shall be given. If the tender is made by a corporation, it shall be signed by a duly authorized officer who shall produce, with his tender, satisfactory evidence of his authorization. Such tendering regulations may be required, before the contract is awarded, to furnish evidence of the corporate existence.

2. Each tenderer must pay, as earnest money, a sum of \$100 (one hundred) into the hands of the Executive Engineer at his office or the Government Treasury or co-partnership within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer concerned in the work at Kootenai Division in behalf of the Executive Engineer of the Kootenai Western Division and receive with his tender the date of the tender. The earnest money will be refunded to the successful tenderer on completion, after deduction is made of any fee or of the cost of the tender, whichever is higher. This refund will be submitted by the Executive Engineer by suitable endorsement on the check. The earnest money will not be returned in cash or currency notes by the Public Works Department officials, and no completed check, when there are no tenders or funds within the jurisdiction of the officer calling for tenders. When currency notes are given, the tenderer should sign his name in full with date on the back of all the currency notes given by him, whether their denominations may be.

The earnest money will be retained in the case of the successful tenderer and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender.

3. When a tender is to be accepted, the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the Division office on the date fixed by written notification to him. He shall furnish, upon request, two being given to him by the Executive Engineer of completion of his tender, sign an agreement in the departmental K-1 form for the due fulfillment of contract. Failure to enter into the required agreement shall entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

4. To give to prospective tenderers an idea about the nature and volume of work to be done and to enable them to quote suitable rates, a schedule of approximate quantities is furnished. It shall, however, be definitely understood that the Government does not accept any responsibility for the correctness of the schedule and that it is liable in whatever form by omission, inadvertence or otherwise. The successful tenderer shall attend to the schedule as to be presented in per the Material Detailed Standard Specifications or supplemental specifications for which reference is made in the schedule. The tenderer should carefully study the drawings, specifications and all the documents relating to the work to ascertain which tender is called for. These can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on office days in the office of the Executive Engineer, Kootenai Western Division, Guelph.

5. The tenderer's particular attention is drawn to the conditions and to the directions to parties tendering, detailed on the K-2 approved form and also to the schedule, clauses in the Standard Preliminary Specification of the Material Detailed Standard Specifications dealing with (a) materials and workmanship—Section D, clause 24 in E-1 and (b) included in the contract rules—Section E and clauses 31 and 32.

6. Every tenderer is expected before opening his bids, to inspect the site of the proposed work.

ENCL.

He should also inspect the quantities, and satisfy himself about the quality and availability of materials. The names of quarries, brick, etc., wherever these materials are to be obtained, will be given in the descriptive specification sheet. The list of materials to be obtained from the tenderer or other sources defined shall be used on the work. In every case the materials must comply with the material standard specifications. Samples of materials in color for the standard specifications, or in the tender notice, or as required by the Executive Engineer, Kootenai Western Division, in any case, shall be classified for the Executive Engineer's approval before the supply is made of work is begun. If the contractor, after examination of the nature of materials defined in the descriptive specification sheet, is of opinion that materials complying with the standard or other specifications of the contract cannot be obtained in quality or sufficient quantity from the sources defined in the descriptive specification sheet, he shall so state clearly in his tender and state whether he intends to obtain materials, subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Kootenai Western Division.

The Government will not, however, after acceptance of a contract, pay any extra charges for loss of or for any other material, or for any extra material issued later on to have replaced the materials available. Attention at the contractor is directed to the standard "Preliminary Specification," regarding the payment of percentages, etc.

The rate tendered should be for finished work in any inclusive of all incidental charges connected with its execution and should be quoted in rupees, paise and in cents of three paise. The rate should be written in words and figures and the words in words. The tender should be written legibly and free from erasures, overwriting or corrections of figures. Questions, where unavoidable, should be made by writing out, indicating, during and preceding.

7. Tenders offering a percentage deduction from or increase on the estimate submitted and those not submitted in proper form or in due time will be rejected. The tenderer must sign his name on the back of the tender and it should be included in the tender. The tenderer should write out his own name, without reference being made to the Public Works Department, on the back of the tender, and sign it in the Public Works Department name which are not open for signature by tenderers.

8. The materials that will be supplied by Government and the place and rate at which they will be supplied, are listed at the end of the schedule accompanying the tender form. Tenderers must accept the materials at those rates and places specified, and shall quote their price for finished work accordingly. Notwithstanding any subsequent change in the market value for these materials, the change in the contract will remain as originally entered in the written contract. No change of material or change will be made by Government in connection with this work.

9. No part of the contract shall be subject without written permission of the Executive Engineer and shall remain to be made by power-of-attorney authorizing others to receive payment on receipt of bills.

10. If further necessary information is required, the tenderer will furnish such, and it must be clearly understood that tenders must be received in order, and according to conditions.

11. The Executive Engineer or other person authorized expressly reserves the right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

12. No coin payment will be made for any kind of work that may be required during the execution of the work. The same shall be included in the rates for the respective items.

## NOTES.

Lot 1.—For constructing pipe station No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For new pipe station.

For material, approximate quantities of work and cost.

For material, approximate quantities of work and cost.

For material, approximate quantities of work and cost.















(in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and in the General Department at the Government General Hospital, Madras). The honorarium will be Rs. 20 per mensem, but preference will be given to candidates who are willing to work without honorarium.

For appointments in special departments of the foremost medical institutions candidates with special diploma in the subjects of training or post-graduate course in the special branches of medicine will be preferred. If no suitable candidates with special qualifications or training are available, temporary training will be given at first to the candidates under the conditions laid down in rule 3 of the rules appended to G.O. No. 3899, W.P., dated 23rd December 1937.

For the post of the Honorary Women Assistant Medical Officer in the Byramjee Institute of Radiology, Bombay, an Indian Lady Medical Graduate will be preferred, and the selected candidate will be retained for a period of one month at the Institute subject to the condition that she renders a bond to serve Government for a period of four years. The successful candidate may apply to the post of Honorary Assistant Medical Officer at the X-ray Department of the Government Roadworthy Hospital, Com-

The applicants should furnish a declaration along with their applications that they are aware of the hours of working of the special departments and of the hospital when they desire to be appointed and that they are agreeable to the hours of work and are willing to abide by the rules of the hospital and of the laundry service which may be ascertained from the heads of the Medical Department concerned.

**Author's address:**

## List of medical institutions in which Temporary Medical Officers are required.

[illegible]

State of the medical institutions.	Number and designation of the post.	Qualifications required.
Government Madras General Hospital, Madras.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Coimbatore.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tanjore.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	
Government Madras General Hospital, Tirunelveli.	One (Emergency Assistant Medical Officer for S.M.T., to Medical Institute).	

(By order)

Madras, 20th January 1930.

T. V. RAJAGOPALAN,  
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

## PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

S. HAZEL.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

R. E. FUNDARAM.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

O. C. RAMAIAH.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

A. K. SRINIVASA VARADAN.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

D. SUNDARAN.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

C. BHAVANI SANKARA RAO.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

V. VENKATESWARAN.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

S. KUPPUSAMY.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

S. RAJESWARA SUNDARARAO.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

P. KUNHI KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

K. N. PANDALAI.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

GANDAM VENKAT.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

S. S. SUNDARARAO.

On or after 15th February 1930, I intend moving the High Court to send me as an Advocate thereof.

S. S. SUNDARARAO.

T. P. RAM. D. and J. RAM. D. are known as

MADRAS, 20th December 1929.

T. K. Rameshchandra, shall hereafter be known as

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T. K. Rameshchandra.

## NICHOLS MEMORIAL HALL TACWT.

Revenue and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December 1998

[illegible]

Received and found correct

FRASER & DODD, } Money Orders,  
 Clerical Assistants }  
 Exchanged Accounts }

## MADRAS PORT TRUST.

## MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING.

See, for example, *WILLIAM OF FRIENGE, THE  
THEOLOGICAL WORKS*.

Результаты

- [illegible]

220. Reed, appeared and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 20th December 1888.

300. Stated that, in view of recognition in the Board's recent deeds, action must be taken under paragraph 21 of Scale A of Chapter VI of Part I of Book 1 (page 60 of the Board's Scale of Rates) to adjust further recognition.

The Board therefore demands evidence and completion of rig and gross tonnage that ranges of rig and gross of all ports, imported at the port by any vessel concerning discharge as well after the 24 January, 1930 must be received within four days of the complete discharge of the vessel entering American ports.

Further, on all such goods which shall not have been removed from the bonded's transit sheds within that time, a duty of one cent at the rate of Rs. 1 per ton per day shall be levied.

The levy of transit dues on slave shall continue until the Board is satisfied that there is no serious congestion in the transit sheds.

34. Read, with reference to Resolution No. 481, dated the 13th March 1956, the report of the Port Engineer, dated the 29th December 1955, on the problem of sand channel at the Port and note thereon by the Chairman.

Invited to approve of the Claimant's recom-

(1) that the Port Engineer should get out plans and estimates, in conjunction with the Trust's Consulting Engineer in London, for two years' work on the basis proposed by him for removal of sand from outside the eastern arm of the harbour and drainage of it afterwards.

(b) What steps he takes to find out whether the Government of Madras and the Corporation of Madras would be willing to bear a share of the

expenditure involved in the proposal that the sand removed by the Trust be utilized for filling an eroded part north of the lockers.

307 Recalled that the plan and the estimate amounting to \$150,000 submitted by the Port Engineer for repairing the wharves north of the harbor severely damaged during the storm which passed along the coast during the week ending the 24th November 1935 to approved and be submitted to Government for sanction under section 76 of the Harbour Fund Trust Act, and that sanction of Government be obtained to the expenditure being made during the year 1935-36 from the balance in the Harbour Fund Account.

109 Road and recorded, with reference to Resolution No. 124, dated the 12th September 1928, with by the Chairman circulating the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Malaya and Southern Borneo Railway Co. Ltd. with regard to the organization of a medical service for the Town's staff and stating that full proposals based on the report will be made to the Board in due course.

SEN Reed and approved the Chairman's draft of a letter to Government on the subject of the transfer to the Board's Capital Account of the Capital assets of the Madras Port Fund and of the Madras Fisheries Fund and of the payment of reimbursements from the two Funds to the Government and Highways Fund towards the maintenance of the same.

308. Retained, with reference to letter No. 100  
314, dated the 12th December 1939, from the  
Hamply Docking and Engineering Co., Ltd., Cal-  
cuth, applying for patents given for an improve-  
ment up to about the 7th January 1939, for the  
delivery of the new bag ordered from them which  
is to be delivered by them at Midland Wharves  
before December 1939, that receipt of Government  
is obtained to the grant of the extension of time  
asked for by the company.

300. Referred, with reference to circular letter No. 9 233/1, dated the 29th December 1928, from the General Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association, and rule 3 of the Fundamental Rules of the Association, to a speaker of Division No. 20 present at the Conference at the Association held in November 1928 as modified by subsequent discussions with the Railway Board the result of which is embodied in the Secretary's letter No. G. 95/28, dated the 13th December 1928.

Mr. Bird and revealed letter No. 8 37/G. 2008, dated the 29th December 1948, from the Secretary to the Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Madras" stating that no Madras Cadet of the I.M.M.T.S. "Deffuria" has qualified this year under the rules governing the Madras Port Trust Scholarship.

505. Brooked, subject to the sanction of the Central Government, that Lieut.-Commander A. B. Durrington, R.N.R. (retired), Deputy Port Commissioner, be granted leave on another pay out of India for seven months and nine days from the 23rd





SUPPLEMENT TO PART II  
OF  
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 31

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1932.

Pract. 6 also.

## SEASON REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1988

TABLE 1.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of November 1928 and also the total fall of rain from 1st April 1928 up to 30th November 1928 compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages for a series of years ending 1920.

Train.	Average.			1937-38.			1938-39.		
	November	From Nov. April up to the end of November.	From Nov. April up to the end of November.	November.	From Nov. April up to the end of November.	From Nov. April up to the end of November.	November.	From Nov. April up to the end of November.	From Nov. April up to the end of November.
	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.	Running days.
1. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
2. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
3. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
4. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
5. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
6. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
7. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
8. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
9. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
10. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
11. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
12. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
13. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
14. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
15. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
16. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
17. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
18. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
19. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
20. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
21. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
22. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
23. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
24. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
25. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
26. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
27. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
28. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
29. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12
30. Vindhyasagar to ...	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12	3-0	2-12	2-12

(6)	Exotic	Trichostema and Lemnaceae
(7)	Exotic	Scrophulariaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Solanaceae
(8)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(9)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(10)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(11)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(12)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(13)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(14)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(15)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(16)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae
(17)	Exotic	Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae

- (16) Tschilling, Tetsuro, *Freiburger von Rame und Polina* 4
- (17) Kuchino, Naoyuki, *Musica und Amakake*
- (18) In, Young-moon, *Idol*
- (19) Kishino, Naoyuki, *444 Tellerstein*
- (20) Kuchino, Naoyuki, *Idol und Amakake*



**Section II-B.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (proprietary villages only)  
from April to November 1937.**

[Area in hundreds of acres, 100 being rounded.]

District and group.	Proprietary villages.											
	Area cultivated in November 1937.				Area cultivated from April to November 1937.				Area cultivated from April to November 1937.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry. (1)	Wet. (2)	Dry. (3)	Wet. (4)	Dry. (5)	Wet. (6)	Dry. (7)	Wet. (8)	Dry. (9)	Wet. (10)	Dry. (11)	Wet. (12)
(1)												
Vinayapuram ..	108	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Guduvanchi, East ..	2.8	7.7	35.7	5.8	109.9	414.5	135.8	135.8	801.2	456.8	899.8	12.1
Guduvanchi, West ..	6.7	4	8.8	1	257.2	123.3	12.8	9	815.9	141.8	10.9	2
Kilasa ..	5.8	5	7	22	246.9	174.5	3.2	3	386.5	214.4	2.5	2
Guduvanchi ..	16.1	26.8	2	26.1	314.8	11.8	5	1	123.5	35.8	8.0	2
<b>Coimbatore ..</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1,065.8</b>	<b>693.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1,208.7</b>	<b>605.5</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Kannur ..	8	30.4	1	16.1	21.9	2	2	20	17.8	3	8	24
Palayur ..	24.6	20.2	2	22	21.5	4	2	6	48.2	1.8	1.9	2
Aravali ..	1.5	4	2	4	30.5	2.5	6	8	18.7	2.4	1	2
Guduvanchi ..	7.0	3	1	1	35.2	5.9	2	7	24.2	2.4	8	7
<b>Coimbatore ..</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Malabar ..	25.2	5.9	4	8	181.0	42.2	6	4	395.5	51.5	6	7
Changanassery ..	6.5	8.8	7	4.2	64.8	111.8	1.5	9.8	81.0	112.5	1.8	7.8
Beach ..	1.4	8	4	5	31.2	7.1	1.2	1.2	21.8	7.4	1.8	1.2
<b>Coimbatore ..</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>503.4</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Chittur ..	1.2	7	4	4	36.4	34.2	1.8	1.2	81.2	39.3	8	1.2
North Arcot ..	5.9	27	3.7	7	53.2	18.4	4.4	2.5	74.8	11.4	8.2	1.7
Belur ..	8.8	1.8	6.0	1	201.5	13.9	10.2	4.9	326.2	26.8	1.2	1.2
Changanassery ..	1.4	3	1	22	35.7	1.4	8.2	24	81.8	6.3	10.2	2.2
Tiruchirappalli ..	19.8	2.8	2.5	1.2	161.3	15.8	3.1	2.8	202.2	1.5	6.1	2.9
<b>Coimbatore ..</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>404.8</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>517.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Tanjore ..	15.7	23.9	3.1	5.8	121.8	118.8	9.9	11.8	11.8	118.8	1.9	8.8
Madurai ..	31.9	39.8	5.0	3.7	245.9	49.4	12.1	2.9	311.8	11.8	1.4	2.8
Thiruvallur ..	31.9	7.1	4	1	75.5	98.8	9	5	68.8	20.4	9	1.9
Thiruvallur ..	121.8	8.0	1.8	3.2	209.4	13.2	3.1	3.8	327.2	26.8	2.8	5.1
<b>South ..</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>608.8</b>	<b>308.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>North ..</b>	<b>412.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>1,304.7</b>	<b>1,308.4</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>2,044.2</b>	<b>1,688.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>

Board of Revenue, Madras,  
29th December 1937.

K. P. KRISHNAN KATTA,  
Assistant Secretary.









# RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE JANUARY 1924.

Grains.	RAINFALL IN 1923.				PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.																Notes.	
	In the week.		Up to the end of the week ending Jan. 1924.		Prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.																	
	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.	Wheat.				Oats.				Rice.				Barley.					
	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.	1923.	Average of 48 years.	1924.	Average of 48 years.		
Wheat—																					Notes.	
Hempstead.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
East Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
West Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Notes.	
Maui.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Kauai.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Oats—																					Notes.	
Hempstead.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
East Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
West Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Maui.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Notes.	
Kauai.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Niihau.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Rice—																					Notes.	
Hempstead.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
East Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
West Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Maui.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Notes.	
Kauai.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Niihau.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Barley—																					Notes.	
Hempstead.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
East Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
West Oahu.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Maui.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Notes.	
Kauai.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Niihau.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

\* Average not available owing to the non-availability of the data.

† Average of 10 years ending 1910.

Notes.—The prices are the highest for each grain in the market at the time of the survey, and are not necessarily the prices for the grain in the market at the time of the survey. The prices are the highest for each grain in the market at the time of the survey, and are not necessarily the prices for the grain in the market at the time of the survey.

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# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 12 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, 24 JANUARY 24, 1930. [Price, 3 a. 3 p.]

## Part III—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature

CONTENTS.

L.A. BILL No. 22 of 1929—The Hindu Women's Right to Divorce Bill

Page 1

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 12 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

\* The following Bill of the Central Legislative Assembly has been introduced for the purpose of amending existing law. Any person or persons desiring to submit an opinion on the Bill should do so through the Provincial Government only and any opinion thereon which is submitted direct to the Central Legislative Assembly Department or to any other department of the Government of India, will not be accepted.

#### L.A. BILL No. 22 OF 1929.

A Bill to give a right to divorce to Hindu Women under certain circumstances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give a right to divorce to Hindu women under certain circumstances; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Hindu Women's Right to Divorce Act, 1929.
- (2) It shall apply to the whole of British India.
- (3) It shall come into force on

to that date, with effect from 1929.

III-1

[ 2 ]

State of  
divorce.

2. Notwithstanding any custom or law to the contrary a married Hindu woman shall be entitled to claim a divorce from her husband under the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) If her husband acquires impotency which is incurable any time after the marriage; or
- (ii) If her husband changes his religion; or
- (iii) If her husband married another woman while the first marriage is in force; or
- (iv) If her husband has deserted her for a continuous period of three years.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Cases are occurring frequently in India in which a married Hindu woman's life is made unbearable under circumstances brought about by her husband. The Bill aims at removing some of these, recognizing that a Hindu wife has a human personality.

G. V. DESHMUKH.

Min. RAFL.

Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor)

P. APPU NAIR,

Secretary to Government, Legal Department.



# ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

IV.൦൪ ഭാഗം: സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV—FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്, 1930 ജനുവരി 24 (Page 1 of 6)

മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ്, 1930 ജനുവരി 24-ാം തീയതി

## മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബിൽ BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ്  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബിൽ

മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1913, FOR A CERTAIN PURPOSE.

മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം  
മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ് 73-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം

1918 ലെ അയ്യവണ്ണ തുടിലയ്ക്കുന്നതു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1918 ലെ നിയമം (1918 ലെ നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി) അനുസരിച്ച്, ഇതിൽ ഇവിടെയും കാര്യം ആവശ്യമായി വന്നാൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ഉപവിധിയിലുള്ളതു മുൻപോടിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ അയ്യവണ്ണ തുടിലയ്ക്കുന്നതു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1918 ലെ നിയമം (1918 ലെ നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി) അനുസരിച്ച്, ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

1918 ലെ 2. അയ്യവണ്ണ തുടിലയ്ക്കുന്നതു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1918 ലെ നിയമം (1918 ലെ നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി) അനുസരിച്ച്, ഇതിൽ ഇവിടെയും കാര്യം ആവശ്യമായി വന്നാൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ഉപവിധിയിലുള്ളതു മുൻപോടിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഏതാണ്ട് 1918 ലെ നിയമം (1918 ലെ നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി) അനുസരിച്ച്, ഇതിൽ ഇവിടെയും കാര്യം ആവശ്യമായി വന്നാൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ഉപവിധിയിലുള്ളതു മുൻപോടിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മുൻപോടിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

1918 ലെ 19-ാം നമ്പർ നിയമം (1918 ലെ നവംബർ 10-ാം തീയതി) അനുസരിച്ച്, ഇതിൽ ഇവിടെയും കാര്യം ആവശ്യമായി വന്നാൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ഉപവിധിയിലുള്ളതു മുൻപോടിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.



ടി. എസ്. എസ്. ജോർജ്ജ്,

(A free translation)

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